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WAYS SHOWN HOW TO MAKE JOBS STEADY

Chiefly, It Is Found, Man Must Profit by Lessons of Adversity

ERA OF DEPRESSION BEST TIME TO ACT

Economist Declares Protective Measures Must Enter Flush Period as Well

The writer of this article, who is a regional adviser of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Unemployment, has just returned from a tour of nine states in the middle West. He reports that all are either organized or ready to organize, and that "the hope of the situation is the interest of the people in working out their problem."

By FRED C. CROXTON

Special Assistant, Department of Industrial Relations, State of Ohio

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O. — Losses which wage earners and business have incurred during the last year will not have been wholly in vain if, out of these experiences, comes a better understanding of what it means, and an acceptance of responsibility by government and industry for stabilizing employment as far as that may be possible.

It is comparatively easy to arouse interest in plans for promoting employment when many people are unemployed and business in general is feeling the pinch, but can this interest be carried over into the period of better times, and will such interest be compelling enough to secure the adoption of plans and methods which will reduce unemployment, which is ever present and which varies from season to season and from period to period?

It is probable that approximately one-half as many men are idle during so-called normal times as during periods of serious depression. Definite reports from approximately all establishments in Ohio employing three or more persons, and from some employing less than three, are available for a number of years.

In the manufacturing industry, alone, the number of men employed in Ohio during the low month of the year was below the high month by 15 per cent in 1924, by 7 per cent in 1925, by 8.2 per cent in 1926, by 9 per cent in 1927, by 11.7 per cent in 1928, and by 15.1 per cent in 1929. The average variation for the six years was 10.3 per cent. Men employed in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Maritime Leaders for Speedy Action on Cape Cod Canal

Maritime interests of New England are strongly behind the movement to secure immediate action by the United States Government in widening and deepening the Cape Cod Canal at a cost of several million dollars, as an urgent need for growing commerce as well as another way of putting additional men to work.

Shipping authorities point out that emergency funds are available at Washington which might be appropriated for such purposes as canal improvement, and that President Hoover would be well within his rights if he sent a special message to Congress requesting legislative action authorizing the improvements in the canal.

The Eastern Steamship Lines plans two new passenger liners, at a cost of $7,000,000, and are considering a third one at an additional cost of $3,500,000, provided the canal is improved.

One of the new vessels would be operated on the New York to Yarmouth route, another on the Boston to St. John (N. B.) summer service and a third on the New York to Portland or New York to Norfolk, according to Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president.

Captain O'Donnell calls attention to the fact that all steamers built by the Eastern Steamship company are constructed with a view to make them interchangeable when occasion requires among the many routes operated by that company and for special cruises during winter months.

Col. S. A. Cheney, United States Army Engineer in charge of the Boston office, has submitted plans and estimates for improvements to the canal, to Washington, following lengthy hearings on the subjects, and if any one of his plans is adopted the canal will be large enough to permit the Eastern's new ships or even larger ones to use the waterway, said Captain O'Donnell.

The new ships which are to be 402 feet long and 61 feet beam, could be ready for service in the spring of 1932 if contracts were awarded by Jan. 1 next, and the canal could be barely ready to accommodate ships of this size by that time if the work should be started at once, explained Captain O'Donnell.

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 14
Sporting News—Pages 6 and 7
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

FEATURES

The Mirror of Motordom 8
Christian Science Lecture by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B. 9
The Young Folks' Page 10
The Home Forum 11
Meditation
Radio Programs 14
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

Einstein to Lecture at School in California

By the Associated Press

Berlin

ANNOUNCEMENT was made Nov. 12 that Prof. Albert Einstein is going on a trip to the United States, which he visited in 1921. He will leave Berlin Nov. 30 and sail from Antwerp Dec. 2. Pasadena, Calif., will be his destination, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Professor Einstein's second visit to America is scheduled to last three months. He will lecture at the Technical High School in Pasadena. He also may lecture in other cities, but no definite plans have been made.

Federal Help 'Risk' Is Utility Parley Choice

Members Prefer Bureaucracy Possibility to Loss of Rate Control

By TULLY NETTLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Torn between a long-nurtured antipathy for federal intervention and an increasing need for the assistance of federal authority over interstate transmission of gas and electricity, members of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, early in their convention here, chose to face the risks of bureaucracy, by invoking national aid, rather than let the rate situation slip further from their grasp.

Meanwhile the association's committee on utility rates, headed by Frank P. Morgan of the Alabama Power Service Commission, was declaring that "the necessity for federal regulation of interstate carriers of natural gas is becoming greater each year," and delegates from Kansas were obtaining revision of a report by the committee on utility services touching this point.

In the latter report an about face was executed when Clinton H. Montgomery and Charles D. Shukers of the Kansas Public Service Commission challenged a statement that state commissions were confident of exercising adequate regulation of natural gas utilities, notwithstanding interstate transportation of much of the fuel. By conference with the committee they obtained substitution of a statement that, "since the state has no control over the price at which the pipe line company sells the gas to the distributors, we urge that Congress enact appropriate legislation for the regulation of such prices."

Mr. Montgomery said the Kansas commission had endeavored unsuccessfully for 15 years to obtain effective control over natural gas prices. Mr. Shukers explained that the difficulty lay in the fact that under Supreme Court decisions the state pipe line company at the city gates, although both producing and distributing companies are subsidiaries of the same holding corporation, and the commission believes the contract price throws the profit to the pipe line company and "keeps the dis-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

W. C. T. U. PLANS MORE EDUCATION IN DRY BENEFITS

Mrs. Boole Discounts Wet Gains in Recent Elections

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, TEX.—A greater educational drive against the use of intoxicating liquor is the object of the fifty-sixth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which opened here Nov. 13. At preliminary meetings of the executive committee and the official board, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the organization, took the chair.

Approximately 1000 delegates and alternates, directors of departments of work and specialists in temperance education have arrived in Houston from every state, as well as Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii. Among them are presidents of state W. C. T. U. organizations, whose immediate task is the preparation of a program of work for 1931. It is an open secret that while temperance education is the immediate plan of the organization, the leadership has its eyes open on the political struggle in which prohibition is expected to be involved in 1932.

Mrs. Boole's recommendations for educational work in the next year include a wider systematic distribution of literature, the placing of books on total abstinence and prohibition in public libraries, more public meetings and especially more essay and speaking contests among school boys and girls, and increased temperance instruction in Sunday schools and other religious centers. She also urged that every possible occasion be utilized for the public presentation of the W. C. T. U. work at exhibits and fairs.

Mrs. Boole recommended an intensive drive for members so that there would be a W. C. T. U. organization in every community in the United States. Also she recommended a reserve fund for political purposes to be raised by local unions through special contributions, and finally urged that Thursday, Jan. 8, be observed as a day of prayer for temperance projects "that we may have wisdom and strength in securing for our country full benefit of a great and good law, and be able to meet effectively the attacks being made upon it."

The convention expects to deal at length with the liquor problem as it affects the youth of the country. Several specialists are on the ground, among them Miss Winona Jewell, Evanston, Ill., general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson, Evanston, Ill., general secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion, the children's branch of the W. C. T. U., and Miss L. K. Matheson, Charleston, W. Va., who specializes in the education of college groups.

Reports presented by the state presidents Nov. 13, indicate a crusading spirit which foretells a more vigorous fight than ever against the wet politics of both major parties. There is evidently no pessimism on the recent election results.

Mrs. Boole points to the results in Pennsylvania and Delaware as high points in dry political success. "In Pennsylvania," she said, "there was a clean-cut issue involved in Gifford Pinchot's candidacy. The wets deserted him in large numbers, yet he won handily.

Road Work Urged as Idle Aid; Hoover Building Plan Backed

Modernizing of Highways Would Give Work to Many, New York Jurist Says—Illinois Group Supports Emergency Appropriation Move

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hundreds of thousands of men might be employed to good advantage in modernizing the road systems of the nation, completely ending idleness, in the opinion of Julius Miller, state Supreme Court justice-elect, through whose efforts as borough president of Manhattan hundreds of millions of dollars have been poured into public works by this city. Half of the street systems and highways of New York even now need to be modernized, he declared, Nov. 12.

"New York, and in a sense the whole of America, must be rebuilt," Mr. Miller asserted. "When streets were laid out, there was no thought of the automobile and nothing has gone further toward the progress of the world than the advent of the 'horseless carriage.' There is so much to be done in rebuilding the street systems of the country that there ought not to be a time in the next 50 years but when there will not be thousands upon thousands of men engaged in public works of some kind."

"Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York, in a nation-wide radio hookup, explained the object of the emergency employment coördinating committee, of which he is chairman. He said that men are not to be gainfully employed through the committee's efforts in any line of work that may displace other workmen, but in extraordinary repairs, cleaning and work of a similar nature.

He urged every one to contribute generously to the emergency employment fund declaring that its primary object was to give steady, not spasmodic work, to at least 11,000 heads of families, although emergency relief also would be administered in cases where distress was the result of unemployment.

School to Seek Work for Fathers of Pupils

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Under the leadership of P. S. Carmichael, principal of Villa Heights School, that school will endeavor to secure employment for the fathers of the pupils.

A survey found that 91 fathers of the children of the school do not have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

GRANGE URGED TO HOLD FIRMLY TO PROHIBITION

Farmers' Program Calls for Restrictions on Reclamation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Describing prohibition as "the greatest moral reform of the century," and advocating a broad economic and social program, with revision of the tariff, if necessary, to give the farmer economic parity with business, Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, O., Master of the National Grange, sounded the keynote of that organization's sixty-fourth annual convention before 20,000 delegates from all parts of the nation at the opening session here on Nov. 12.

"A large group of those advocating repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are actuated solely by mercenary motives," Mr. Taber said in reiterating the Grange's unqualified indorsement of the dry law and its rigid enforcement. "Restoring the tax on liquor might reduce taxes on incomes, and a look behind the scenes indicates this to be one of the chief reasons why millions are being spent to promote the wet cause."

The campaign for agricultural equality will not seek favors, Mr. Taber said. Instead, it will be waged through a program of better marketing methods, restriction of irrigation and reclamation projects, a more equitable distribution of taxation and recognition that alertness in leadership is necessary to meet changing conditions to which the farmer must adjust himself.

Mr. Taber referred to the speculation in foodstuffs, especially in the wheat pits.

"It is obvious," he said, "that there must be a method of protection by hedging for the safeguarding of the buyer, but when hedging or selling takes the form of speculation and gambling, the public is injured. Foreign governments or individuals must be prevented from selling short in the United States because there is no possibility of the actual delivery of the grain without paying our import duty.

"The farmer finds himself in a changing world. The manufacturer and inventor are bringing new methods to the assistance of agriculture. The chain store has made its appearance, and, in spite of opposition, has become an established part of our commercial life. Of even greater importance are the problems resulting from chain, group and branch banking, a new force in the financial life of the nation."

Aside from relief from growing taxation, Mr. Taber listed three ways in which he said rural prosperity can be stabilized and surplus control assured. To this end he favored flexible export debentures, an international study of surplus problems by the International Institute of Agriculture or some other agency, and the devising of a system to effect a stabilising influence on the purchasing power of money.

Mr. Taber pledged grange support of the Federal Farm Board.

"Our problem is not to cry out blindly against a changing world. Agriculture must set its house in order and prepare to meet the changes that science and invention, finance and American genius bring to us."

ROADS CLEARING TO UNITED STATES OF EAST AFRICA

British to Name Nonpartisan Board to Investigate Economic Union

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The long-discussed project for formation of the United States of East Africa has advanced a further stage toward fruition with adoption in the House of Lords Nov. 12 of a Government motion for appointment of a nonpartisan investigating committee.

This committee will report upon the question of a closer economic union for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and also look into the highly contentious problem of native policy to which Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, recently called attention.

Lord Passfield, Colonial Secretary of State, in presenting this motion, admitted that the recent official White Paper defending British policy toward the African races was not happily worded, though he disclaimed responsibility for the introduction in it of the much criticized term, "paramountcy," where the interests of these races are concerned.

He frankly asked for the coöperation of other political parties to insure that every point of view shall be put forward adequately, and that the conclusions reached shall represent the collective wisdom of Parliament.

The fact is, as the Archbishop of Canterbury pointed out in the debate, the turning point has been reached in the history of East Africa no less decisively than in India, and most careful handling is necessary to insure that the right instead of the wrong road be taken.

On the one hand there is in Britain an immensely strong humanitarian movement which cannot be ignored, though it may sometimes be hasty in forming opinions and is not always well informed upon the fact. On the other hand a strong feeling has been aroused among white settlers upon the spot for reasons which are widely held here to be good ones.

The task of the joint committee is, therefore, to be the delicate one of endeavoring to restore confidence in the impartiality and wisdom of British policy. The investigating body itself, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, is to comprise eight Labor representatives, namely, three from the House of Lords and five from the House of Commons, also seven Conservatives and four Liberals.

Gangster Is Tried for Tax Evasions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In its campaign to harass the leaders of organized crime in Chicago, the Federal Government began the trial of Jack Guzik for income tax evasions totaling $200,000 in three years. Guzik has been labeled a "public enemy" by the Chicago Crime Commission and is declared to be an associate of Al Capone, with influence and activities as far-reaching.

Guzik filed income tax returns for 1927, 1928 and 1929 "in a scheme to hide an enormous amount of income and defraud the Government of taxes," said Dwight H. Green, Assistant United States District Attorney, in the opening statement after the jury had been selected in Judge C. E. Woodward's court. He said the prosecution would endeavor to show that Guzik reported $18,000 income in 1927, deposited $601,000 with the Equitable Trust Company that year, and drew checks on it for $6000.

The Government will try to show that in 1928 Guzik, reporting $24,000 income, deposited $245,000 in this bank and checked out $2000. It will claim that under the fictitious name of Joseph Graeber he deposited in the Congress Trust & Savings Bank $86,000 in 1928 and $19,000 in 1929. The deposits, the prosecution asserts, represent profits from gambling houses. The Government mentions a check for $36,000 he received as stockholder in the Hawthorne Kennel Club.

ONE OF TWENTY INVITED APPEARS AGAINST COURT

Richard W. Child Only Speaker Against World Tribunal at Institute

Because Richard Washburn Child refused to defend his brief and bald denunciation of the World Court, a large audience at the Institute of Current International Problems of the United States meeting at the University Club, Boston, Nov. 12, was left with the "pro" side of the question predominant at the end of the opening session.

In explaining the efforts to obtain adequate representation of both sides of the question to enable an intelligent estimate of every subject under discussion, Conrad Hobbs, chairman of the institute, said that in seeking someone to take the opposition, 20 leading opponents of the World Court had been approached, none of whom consented to speak.

William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, who presided, emphasized the supreme importance of education in international affairs, deprecating the general attitude of Americans who were "prepared to take an active part in international affairs without being interested enough to find out what it is all about."

The present situation of the World Court problem was effectively outlined by Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard University. He referred to the imminent completion of nine years of existence of the World Court as offering a far better record than was expected in 1921, and expressed his satisfaction at the present roster of judges.

Mr. Child, when introduced, contented himself with the brief statement that: "You can talk about the legal effect of our adherence to the World Court. You can go through the Root Formula, but what's going to happen if America asks an advisory opinion of the Council. You are going to have a fight in the Senate!" He then excused himself from further discussion and left the hall.

The answer to his question, however, was taken up by Dr. James W. Garner, professor of political science, University of Illinois, who said in part:

"I cannot refrain from saying of the American objection to advisory opinions that, in my opinion, it has been exaggerated out of all proportion to its actual importance, and that the possible danger to which the United States would be exposed from opinions given by the Court in cases to which it is not a party but in which it merely claims an interest is largely imaginary.

"American critics of advisory opinions have also been inclined to see

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Peru Acts to Aid All Foreigners in Riot Regions

LIMA, Peru (AP)—Three hundred foreign refugees from the Andean mining fields, jammed like cattle into a three-car railroad train, reached here Nov. 13 from Malpaso, where two Americans were killed in a labor riot the day before.

They came into a city whose transportation facilities were paralyzed by a general strike, bringing a vivid story of armed clashes in which at least a dozen workmen were killed and more than a score injured.

An American woman, Mrs. Albert Diamant, was among the wounded, the engineer said. Other Americans who were injured were Mr. Diamant, a man named Kelley, another named Morgen, and an employee of the Frederick Snare Corporation, whose name is Whitly.

Communist agitators were blamed, Nov. 13, by the authorities for disorders Nov. 12 in the Cerro de Pasco copper region.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Peruvian Government sent word to the State Department Nov. 13 that American lives and property would be fully protected during the current troubles there.

Dispatch of 80 soldiers to Canete to quiet the situation where some 15 Americans were said to be in grave danger, also was reported.

A commission to adjudicate the differences has departed for Canete.

Navy Plans Talkies for All Its Vessels

By the Associated Press

Washington

EVERY ship in the United States fleet will be equipped for talking movies by July 19, 1931.

The Navy Department granted a contract Nov. 12 for 200 sound picture sets to be installed on naval vessels. At the same time the bureau of navigation announced it was arranging with 12 major producers of motion pictures for delivery of talking pictures to the fleet.

The sound equipment will cost $589,848.

U. S. Resumes Extrality Talk With Chinese

Countries Again to Discuss Gradual Withdrawing of Extralegal Rights

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Proposals of the United States Government relating to American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China have been communicated to the Chipese Government through Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced Nov. 12.

This last development is a further step in the negotiations between the two countries over the settlement of this issue. It follows the announcement by Mr. Stimson on Sept. 18, 1930, that the State Department would be prepared to resume conversations on the matter in a few months.

The proposals of the United States Government, according to the State Department are in keeping with the statements of the department issued Sept. 4, 1929, and Nov 11, 1929. These said that the American Government was prepared to enter into negotiations which would have as their object the devising of a method for the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial, or extrality, rights, either as to designated territorial areas or as to particular kinds of jurisdiction, or as to both, provided such gradual relinquishment proceeds at the same time steps are taken, and improvements are achieved, by the Chinese Government in the enactment and effective enforcement of laws based on modern concepts of jurisprudence.

Broadly speaking, the propbsals are constituted in part on the proposition of transfer of jurisdiction in reference to specified kinds of cases, and in part on the theory of such transfer in all but a specified area or areas.

The proposals are similar to, but not identical with, proposals made to the Chinese Government by the British Government, Sept. 11, 1930.

There have been in all, 21 nations enjoying extraterritoriality in China under treaties, although the status of several of these countries has been changed by developments of the past two years.

The countries are Great Britain, the United States, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Brazil, Portugal, Japan, Mexico, Chile, Switzerland, Bolivia, Persia, Germany and Soviet Russia. Germany, Bolivia, Persia, Chile, Soviet Russia and Mexico have renounced their privileges of consular jurisdiction. Britain has surrendered the privileges in one district in China.

Americans enjoy extrality rights under the treaty of 1844, which does not expire until 1934. The British treaty expires in 1933.

Cuba Suspends Its Constitution

HAVANA (AP)—Dr. Jesus M. Barraque, Secretary of Justice, announced Nov. 13 that President Machado was signing a decree suspending the Constitution throughout the republic.

The suspension will take effect as soon as the decree is published in the official gazette.

DOUBLE RULE FOR INDIA IS LONDON PLAN

Device Held to Overcome Princes' Aversion to Joining British India

DELEGATES UNITED ON DOMINION STATUS

London Conference Expected to Draw Up Scheme for Confederation

By EDWARD THOMPSON

Author of Reconstructing India and the History of India

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the opening session of the Indian Round Table Conference, the delegates showed themselves plainly aware of their threefold task: to find a policy that will unite and give security to the often warring communities of British India, to make a framework for the United States of India, and to provide a relationship with the rest of the world that will satisfy Indian self-respect. Deeply conscious of her value to Britain in the war, and aware of the political advance that has come to certain nations whom she considers inferior to herself, India resents having her affairs seemingly conducted for her.

The phrase "dominion status" has become surrounded with considerable emotion; it stands for the dignity of equal alliance. As a dominion, India could have its own representatives in other countries, control its own tariffs and the movements of its own troops. "Dominion status" has little to do with self-government. Whatever the result of the conference, it is bound to come. The only obstacle is one that arises from the very dignity that belongs to dominion status. Dominions now show a tendency to regard the Empire almost as an august club, any member of which has the right to blackball a new candidate. Yet if India were so blackballed, no extension of self-government would bring satisfaction.

Princes Must Be Included

The United States of India must include the princes, who govern a quarter of the population of India and 40 per cent of the territory. The presence of the princes at the conference is a revolutionary fact; it means that they recognize that they must come into a federated India, which involves a voluntary curtailment of sovereignty. At this crisis the princes are mediators between Britain and Nationalist India. They stand also for agricultural India, as opposed to business India, which desires a vast extension of tariffs.

The princes are probably the most impressive delegation in ability and forcefulness, and are certainly the best organized and most united. Federal India is impossible without them. They desire to enter a federated India in order to influence the customs policy; but they are not willing to be controlled by British India, or to submit to more interference than they can avoid. Probably the solution, since the princes know what they want and can force most of their wishes, will be a double government functioning at the center of a federated India.

One government will be for British India only; the other will contain representatives of the princes and will control tariffs, railways, excise and matters which concern all India.

The princes have shown that they are willing to abrogate absolute sovereignty in the fact that they entered into conference; and they have given many proofs of sympathy and coöperation. The Conservative section of the British delegation is conspicuously liberal; the "die-hard" element is absent and the conference has been much improved by speeches several of the princes have made deploring the attacks on Lord Irwin, the British Viceroy. The British Indian delegation has not yet settled down to its work. Some of the members are still oppressed by the memory of their send-off by an excited India. In addition, their own separate communities are urging them to keep a stiff front toward other communities. In India the feeling that the National Congress blundered in rejecting the conference is spreading. Congress moderates are urging that the conference disband and another be summoned next June, which they would attend, having saved their face by the failure of the present conference.

Delay Held Improbable

A section of the conference is inclined to think this desirable. But public opinion in England would not tolerate the expense of a second conference; and Indian affairs cannot support the delay. The Government of India's dispatch on the Simon report should conciliate Indian opinion. It recognises the strength of nationalist feeling, and it emphasizes the support that Indian business has given to Mr. Gandhi's movement and uses the phrase "dominion status," which the Simon report pointedly avoided. It rejects the feature of the Simon report which caused most resentment, the proposal that the army should not be under the Indian Government, but should be an imperial concern, and urges establishment of an Indian West Point to quicken the pace of forming a genuinely national defense force. It goes beyond the report in other details, recommending that Secretary of State's Council should go and that the forest and irrigation services should no longer be recruited by the Secretary of State. Its tone of friendliness and respect, and the fact that it is signed by every member of the Viceroy's Executive Council should have great effect.

Austrian Monarchist Move Is Checked

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Fascist Rebuff in Election Indicates Sentiment

* * *

Hapsburg Designs Apparent, However

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — The Austrian elections, which resulted in a rebuff of the Austrian Fascists, as the followers of Prince Starhemberg are called, not only direct attention to the remnant state of the once-great empire, but raises acutely the problem of the Hapsburg monarchy.

In diplomatic circles of Europe it is asserted that the circumstances which accompanied the overthrow of the Schober Cabinet and construction of the Vaugoin-Starhemberg-Seipel Cabinet, with the subsequent appeal to the electorate, leave no doubt of the existence of design for restoration of the Hapsburgs in the person of young Archduke Otto, who comes of age, according to royal reckoning, this month. If this indeed be the case, it would appear that the movement has received a check.

Certainly for several years insinuating but tenacious propaganda has continued among western powers. Even at the League of Nations, Count Apponyi, Hungarian delegate, makes no secret of his legitimist views. This year there has been more intense negotiation on behalf of the son of Emperor Charles. Protestation, however, caused the Hungarian Government to declare that it would respect engagements taken in November, 1921, after failure of the second attempt of Charles.

Hitherto it was the Hungarian throne which was sought. Now the leading French publicist, Auguste Gauvain, suggests that it is on the Austrian side that the enterprise was undertaken. Before the war Austria and Hungary formed one empire, but nevertheless kept separate institutions. Although categoric decisions were taken by a conference of ambassadors, the Hungarian Government voted a special law excluding Hapsburgs, and members of the Little Entente made clear their energetic opposition, it would seem that hope was never entirely lost.

But at present there is a tentative turning toward Austria. The elections apparently have upset these plans, for Dr. Johann Schober, who has endeavored to strengthen the existing Austrian Constitution, remains with his small but compact center group, master of the political situation.

It does not, however, follow that the last has been heard of these ambitions, for there is a virtual coalition of Seipel - Vaugoin - Starhemberg and members of the Heimwehr. M. Gauvain even suggests that the Vatican has lent some encouragement with the object of weakening the power of the Socialists who are accused of methodically "de-Christianising" Austria. This French writer warns that work of reconciliation in central Europe will be compromised gravely if the Vatican supports restoration, which will be regarded in Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia as a declaration of war.

Only unconstitutional methods now can bring about a change of régime,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Idle Carpenters Join in Leasing Farm; 'We'll Eat What We Can't Sell,' They Say

LAKE WORTH, Fla. (AP)—Union labor here has found an answer to the unemployment problem through a coöperative back-to-the-soil movement.

When the regular summer and fall construction season ended, most of the 130 members of Carpenters' Union Local No. 1303 faced the prospect of a jobless winter.

"We'll make our own jobs and our own food," Ralph Osborn, their chairman, told them.

So they leased a 50-acre farm and jobless members of the local, exchanging saws and hammers for plows and harrows, began tilling the soil at farm laborers' pay. This created more building jobs for the remaining carpenters by decreasing the number of men seeking carpenters' jobs.

Today 20,000 cabbages, 10,000 eggplants and fields of potatoes and beans are coming along nicely.

"We won't starve this winter," says Chairman Osborn. "If we can't get a profit for the stuff, we'll eat it."

Shovel-Toothed Mastodon Remains Discovered in Gobi Bog by Americans

PEIPING, China (AP)—Discovery of the remains of a number of mammoth shovel-toothed mastodons in a bog hole, apparently having been trapped in the quicksands of the Gobi Desert, has been made by the central Asiatic expedition headed by Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews.

Walter C. Granger, chief paleontologist of the expedition, is bringing a skeleton back with other finds to the New York Museum of Natural History, which now will have a complete age series of the shovel-toothed mastodons, technically known as platybelodon.

Dr. Andrews regards the collection of fossils made this year as a record result since operations were begun in 1922.

High-lights among the discoveries, in addition to the mastodons, were specimens of a strange animal known as the cuneyphodon, resembling a long-legged rhinoceros. These were found in geological strata of an age which extends the evolution of the animal a matter of several million years beyond previous calculations.

Another prize rewarding the searchers was a deposit of skulls and jaws belonging to the chalicothere, which belongs to the same group as the horse and the rhinoceros, but has a great sharp claw instead of a flattened hoof.

Close to a hundred different species, many of which are quite new to natural science, are included among the 17 camel loads of fossil specimens now on their way down to Peiping from Mongolia. It is expected that this year's discoveries will tend further to confirm the theory that the central Asian plateaux was formerly a great center of mammalian life.

Explaining the expedition's failure to discover any trace of primitive human remains, Dr. Andrews pointed out that these have invariably been found in caves, where they have been sheltered from wind and weather, and that Mongolia has no caves.

"The mere fact that we have not yet found primitive man does not mean that he is not there somewhere," he said

WAYS SHOWN HOW TO MAKE JOBS STEADY

(Continued from Page 1)

the construction industry in Ohio show a variation from maximum of more than 40 per cent in each of the six years. The spread between high and low employment has been widening each year since 1926 in manufacturing and each year since 1927 in construction.

Plenty of Cause for Action

Any one of these six years shows a condition which ought to arouse both government and industry without waiting for such experiences as 1930 has brought. Forty thousand to 100,000 men usually employed in manufactures in Ohio cannot be unemployed a part of the year without causing a vast amount of individual suffering and a great loss to business.

The hardships suffered by the individual are just as acute when he is one of the 40,000 unemployed as when he is one of the 100,000.

Business suffers, too, from the inability of the smaller number to maintain a high standard of living. The suffering of individuals and the loss to business are more extensive, but not more real, when the larger number is involved.

Individual suffering and loss to business can be reduced, if wage earners can be enabled to secure stable incomes sufficient to maintain American standards of living. To bring this to pass means that within each plant and within each industry, as far as may be possible, steady work must be provided and that when workers must shift from one occupation to another, from one plant to another, or from one industry to another, the time lost must be reduced to the minimum.

The responsibility, or the opportunity, for bringing about these conditions rests primarily upon management of industry, commerce and finance and upon governmental bodies. Management, in its field, will need the active coöperation of labor and also of government. Likewise, government cannot make satisfactory progress in this field of work without the active coöperation of management and of labor.

Actual Stability Possible

Experiments which management has been making for several years indicate definitely that employment can be made more regular in practically any industry whenever the same degree of attention is given to this phase of the business as is given to producing dividends.

Management, more generally than ever before, seems to be ready to accept responsibility for undertaking to give careful attention to measures which will produce steady employment. In a considerable number of plants most thoughtful attention is being given to means which will produce for their employees steady incomes.

Will this interest continue only until business conditions improve, or will there develop a determination to work this problem through? Several factors will probably lead to the adoption of the latter course:

(1) The proportion of leaders among management deeply interested in the human side of employment is greater than for several decades. This group will insist that everything possible be done to improve conditions, as a matter of human justice.

(2) The present unemployment situation has again emphatically driven home the fact that the various economic groups are closely tied and that business cannot prosper without consumers with the wherewithal to buy. Therefore, it will be recognized as good business to strive to make available stable incomes.

(3) Management is vitally interested in seeing that sound methods are adopted in dealing with problems of employment. These methods can best be developed from thorough experiments based upon careful research. Unless such experiments are carried forward, pressure may develop for legislative remedies based upon insufficient information and limited experience.

How Governments Can Help

Long-time programs for public work can be developed by the larger government units and also to some extent by smaller units. With such a program in effect considerable assistance is given general plans for stabilizing employment. The emphasis, however, must always be upon private enterprises.

It seems reasonable to expect that it will soon be made possible for the Federal Government to place before the country current data relating to unemployment, as well as more comprehensive data concerning employment. Reliable and comprehensive information of this character would encourage deliberate and well-considered planning of measures looking toward reducing unemployment, and would tend to discourage the panicky attitude which becomes so general when unemployment increases.

The Federal Government in coöperation with the states, and the states in coöperation with local governments have an opportunity to reduce the time lost between jobs and to relieve the wage-earner from the wearying task of going from gate to gate in search of a job.

Federal and State Governments have an opportunity, or a responsibility, for encouraging and assisting industry in its efforts to stabilize employment. The encouragement can largely come through collecting and distributing information concerning plans which are being put into effect by industry and the results of such efforts. In some undertakings, industry will be helpless without government assistance.

Whatever the facts may be, industry is fearful of undertaking many coöperative arrangements. Can necessary coöperation be legally permitted and at the same time the rights of the public be fully safeguarded?

Will coöperation assist in avoiding the formation of merger after merger and holding company after holding company, and will it assist in preventing the passing over of one industrial plant after another and one business after another to remote control?

"The ultimate solution of the unemployment problem" is a phrase frequently used. Constant improvements and changes in processes of manufacture, in transportation, and in distribution; new discoveries and inventions, and a progressive standard of living do not fit in with ultimates. The ultimate of a generation ago would not be accepted as the ultimate of today.

There are definite things which can be done to improve present conditions and these matters might well be our immediate concern.

Copper Improvement Cheers Trade Circles

BUSINESS and financial circles have been cheered by an improved outlook for the copper and steel industries. Copper has just been advanced ½ cent a pound to 10 cents. While this price is not satisfactory to all producers, the rise is felt to indicate that problems confronting the copper industry are nearing solution.

Steel trade reviews show that the recent move to stabilize steel prices by naming a minimum price at which the metal would be sold also has made a favorable impression.

ROAD WORK URGED AS AID TO JOBLESS; HOOVER IS BACKED

(Continued from Page 1)

regular work. Mr. Carmichael has asked employers who can use any additional labor to telephone the school, and the men will be notified immediately.

An appeal has been made to Charlotte residents and business men to make every effort possible to find jobs for the city's unemployed. John B. Peart, superintendent of the state-federal employment bureau, points out that there are hundreds of jobless in the city, with winter approaching, who are constantly besieging the employment bureau for any sort of work.

Meals Offered to Needy

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. (AP)—Restaurants of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, shoe manufacturers, will provide two meals daily to the unemployed, officials of the company announced Nov. 13. George F. Johnson, chairman of the board of directors, in announcing the plan urged that churches of the city be opened to provide sleeping quarters for the needy.

Restoration Speeded Up

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans are being drawn for the expenditure of an additional $1,000,000 this winter on the restoration of colonial Williamsburg, it has been learned here. The decision to speed up the restoration work was decided upon by the Williamsburg Holding Corporation as an aid to unemployment in that city and the immediate vicinity, according to Kenneth Chorley, resident vice-president.

Austrian Monarchist Move Is Checked

* * *

Fascist Rebuff in Election Indicates Sentiment

* * *

Hapsburg Designs Apparent, However

* * *

(Continued from Page 1)

and such methods will increase social troubles and probably favor Socialism. Thus the Vatican interests would not be served, he says.

Unquestionably imprudent counsels have been given. It is whispered in Vienna and Budapest that projects of restoration are approved by Western powers, but so far as the French and British Governments are concerned, these statements are inexact. It is true that reconstruction of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would destroy the Anschluss, that union of Austria and Germany which is greatly feared, but it would bring many other inconveniences.

Mass Opposes Monarchy

"Moreover," adds M. Gauvain, "it is certain that neither in Austria nor Hungary does the mass of the population desire the return of the Hapsburgs. Austria has just shown its opinion. If voting were free in Hungary, it would give the same result. Hungarians have constantly worked for their constitutional enfranchisement.

They have escaped from economic and social catastrophe only with the help of the Western powers. Why should they launch upon an adventure which would put them in conflict with three or four of their neighbors, deprive them of the material help of the West and subject them to feudality? A terrible crisis would open, for which no Western government would assume the responsibility."

It scarcely can be said that these warnings and protestations come out of thin air. They arise from what were at any rate, substantial possibilities. Yet even as they were being written, these possibilities were evaporating. The vigilance which was displayed against the attempt, whether in Austria or Hungary, to bring back the young Hapsburg, who is described as personally charming, and whose personal situation evokes certain sympathies, has not abated and is not likely to abate, in those quarters which in 1921 manifested their complete opposition to monarchical restoration.

Precisely how far in the tangled tale of central European intrigue, aspirations and tentative projects, these Austrian elections were designed to forward monarchical ambitions, can hardly be ascertained, but that they have been thwarted by public expression of opinion at the polls appears probable.

ONE OF TWENTY INVITED APPEARS AGAINST COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

only the dangers, real or imaginary, and to overlook the useful purposes which they are capable of subserving and which they have in fact subserved in the development of international law and promoting the peaceable settlement of disputes. A number of those which have been given led to such settlements either directly by the parties or through the interposition of the Council. States are sometimes unwilling to have their disputes submitted to the judgment of the Court when they are willing to have the Court pronounce an advisory opinion upon them and when the opinion has been given, they will abide by it, although they are not bound to do so.

"The removal of the objection in regard to advisory opinions will of course still be tainted by its connection with, if not its dependence upon, the League of Nations. In some way which they cannot explain membership by the United States in the Court will involve its entanglement in European affairs."

VON STEUBEN GRAVE TRANSFER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—The transfer of the grave of Baron von Steuben, Inspector-General of the American Revolutionary Army under Washington, and 50 acres of land around it to the State of New York by Zion Church has just been approved by Supreme Court Justice William F. Dowling.

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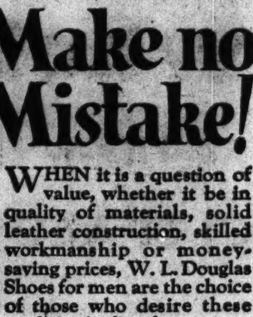

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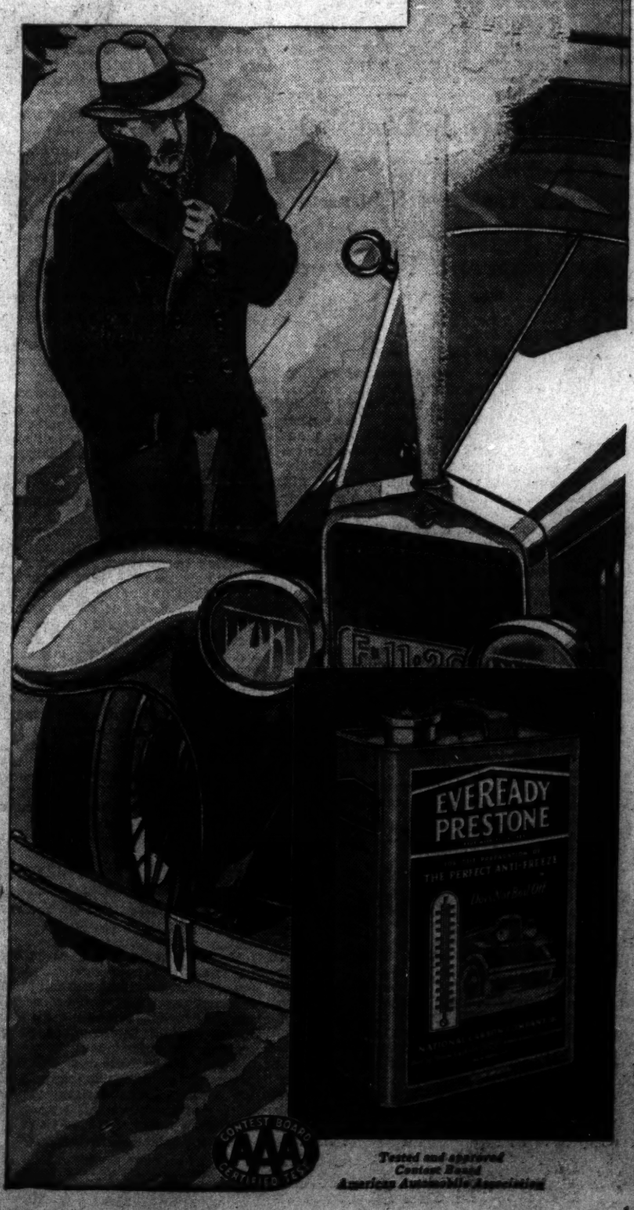

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TAX ON INCOMES BACKED TO EASE REALTY BURDEN

Trend in States Indicated at Cleveland Convention—County Reforms Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—State Legislatures of the 48 American states will inevitably come to the conclusion within the next decade that the state income tax is the only equitable tax that will lift the present near-confiscatory burden from real property, legislators from a score of states said here at the annual conference of the American Legislators' Association. Their conference was held here Nov. 10, 11 and 12 in connection with the annual government conference of the National Municipal League.

From Maine to California the legislators said, pressing demands have arisen on the part of the owners of real property for some sort of taxation relief. Experiences of a number of states were cited where efforts have been made to lift this burden by means of special taxes. But in the main these special taxes have proved ineffectual, it was said, leaving the state income tax as the only practical method left.

It was pointed out by Henry W. Toll, of Denver, Colo., State Senator from Colorado, that 26 states now have an income tax in some form. Some tax only corporation earnings, while others tax both corporate and individual incomes.

Members of State Legislatures in Ohio, Michigan, California, North Dakota, Kentucky and Tennessee said that the question of an income tax is a live issue in their respective states.

Federal Compact Proposed

William B. Belknap of Louisville, Ky., former member of the Kentucky Legislature, declared that he did not believe state income taxes can be made effective until an agreement is reached with the Federal Government as to what proportion of income tax receipts shall be levied by the Federal Government and how much shall be left to the state. He said that he favored the fundamental of a state income tax because it falls upon persons best able to pay—the man and woman with an income.

Several of the legislators said they believed there should be a differentiation between earned and unearned income, although they pointed out the difficulty of establishing the division into which incomes would fall. Other speakers pointed out the difficulties of collecting state income taxes because of the practice of wealthy men having residences in more than one state.

Gordon Cox, a member of the North Dakota Legislature and author of the present North Dakota income tax law, said that it is difficult for a state to put an income tax law into effect unless surrounding states also use that form of taxation. He declared that certain industries that otherwise would have located plants in North Dakota were kept out of the State because of their apprehension of the tax. Instead they located just across the line in Minnesota, which State has no income tax law.

County Reform Urged

Systematic reform of county government was urged by speakers at one of the closing sessions of the conference, among them Charles P. Taft 2d of Cincinnati, son of William H. Taft, former President and Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Taft pointed out that many governmental or regulatory agencies within the county are now working independent of each other and coming daily into conflict.

He urged a systematic classification of services which must be performed within the county, and the assignment of each to a central body of authority, thereby eliminating waste effort and duplication of authority.

Other speakers urged adoption of the county manager plan, similar to the manager form of government, but with county-wide jurisdiction. A county manager, with a competent cabinet, each the head of certain administrative departments, would eliminate much of the confusion now present in county government, it was pointed out.

Final sessions of the conference were devoted to discusison of the proportional representation system of voting. Prof. A. H. Hatton of the political science department of Northwestern University, and president of the Proportional Representation League of the United States, predicted that more large cities will adopt that plan of voting, that counties will later adopt it, and that finally it will be used for the election of national Congressmen.

FEDERAL HELP 'RISK' IS UTILITY PARLEY CHOICE

(Continued from Page 1)

tributing company poor." The rate committee's report also called attention to this limitation of authority.

The action asking federal support was taken at the same session on Nov. 12 at which Alexander Forward, managing director of the American Gas Association, portrayed in dark terms "the public disadvantages which must result from the establishment by the Federal Government of price control of natural gas." Still he argued that state commissions are not without authority to fix local rates to protect consumers, and that federal regulation would curtail and hamper state jurisdiction.

Mr. Shukers pointed out that the association for several years has asked federal legislation in regard to interstate motorbus lines and urged it should not make a "bugaboo" of bureaucracy.

An example of regulatory activities in which the Interstate Commerce Commission has worked on a basis of coöperation with state commissions for 10 years or more, was given in a report made on Nov. 13 by Paul A. Walker, member-elect of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission for the committee on coöperation between federal and state commissions. This coöperation consists of the holding of joint hearings in many railroad rate cases in which interstate rates or the interests of particular states are affected.

The report acknowledged that much of the success of the method still rests upon the cultivation of a helpful and impartial attitude among the participating commissions.

Emphasis upon equitable distribution of the rate burden between different groups of consumers, industrial and domestic, was urged in the report of the committee on utility rates.

"In studying the rate schedules of public utilities throughout the country in connection with competition," the report said, "it is apparent that the old doctrine of charging all the traffic will bear is by no means obsolete. It is the only justification, if it be a justification at all, for the wide spread still existing between the rate paid by large industries, financially able to consider seriously every available source of power or fuel, and the rate paid by those classes of customers where competition is either absent or negligible."

Conceding that large power customers cost the company substantially less to serve than small domestic customers, the committee inquired: "But should the domestic customer pay more than six times as much per kilowatt hour as this power customer pays? Is it possible that in approving or prescribing rates for wholesale customers which return 2 to 3 per cent to the utility, we have designed rates for customers in the non-competitive class, paying considerably above a fair rate of return?"

Regarding holding corporations, the committee on incorporation relations, under the chairmanship of John F. Shaughnessy of the Nevada Public Service Commission, reported that courts now show an increasing tendency to stand behind the state commissions in demanding full proof of the reasonableness of charges made by holding companies against their operating subsidiaries.

In nearly all cases where a commission has stood firm, the required information on this point has been forthcoming from the companies. The committee warned that the failure of commissions to scrutinize carefully these management fees, and the refusal of some ultilities to submit to exacting investigation of such charges, constitute almost the only circumstances giving merit to the proposal for federal control of utility regulation.

ROOSEVELT POST DEDICATES

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. (AP)—Quentin Roosevelt Post of the American Legion dedicated on Nov. 11 its new headquarters, a building which is also a memorial to the President's son after whom the post is named.

AMERICAN NAVY CHECK FAVORED BY CHURCHMEN

Good-Will Congress Also Backs Strengthening of Paris Peace Pact

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Urging restraint by the United States in its cruiser building program under the London Naval Treaty and recommending the immediate entry of this country in the World Court, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches brought its good will congress to a close, Nov. 12.

Unanimous approval also was given to that part of the final message adopted by the congress which called for the strengthening of the Paris peace pact by the negotiation of a supplementary multilateral treaty providing for conference among the signatories in the event of a threatened violation of the Kellogg agreement to renounce war.

As a means toward improving the current economic depression, the congress further recommended that a fresh study be made by the people of the United States of such issues as allied debts, reparations and immigration quotas.

Prior to the adoption of this good will message, Dr. John R. Mott, formerly student leader and now head of the International Missionary Council, assured his hearers that the present generation of youth, with its eyes on the future, could be counted on to lead the nations away from war and toward peace.

"I have seen and talked with these students from all parts of the world," said Dr. Mott, "and I know with what keen expectation they are contemplating the parts to be played by youth in the reconstruction of the world. Never before has there been such a vast pilgrimage of youth in quest of international friendship, extending as it does over national borders and beyond racial frontiers. The more forward looking of these young people are not conformists. They have definitely broken with the past—a past built upon the prowess of arms. They envisage a future foundationed upon attitudes of fraternal good will and international coöperation."

In its good will message, the World Alliance, agreeing with the President, who affirmed in his Armistice Day address that the "outlook for peace is happier than for a half a century," and yet mindful of the more cautious word uttered by the President on the same occasion, that "nations in many ways are always potentially in conflict," called for a widening of the concern for peace among the peoples of the world. The message continued:

Court Entry Supported

"We are convinced that the people of the United States would welcome restraint on the part of our Government in building up to the parity agreed upon in the London Naval Conference, both for economic reasons and as an evidence of confidence in and good will toward the nations joining in the treaty."

With respect to the World Court, the good will congress said, "since the provisions of the Root protocol for the adherence of the United States of America to the Permanent Court of International Justice have removed those obstacles which hitherto have seemed to confuse and embarrass our nation in its desire to unite with the Court, this alliance favors the immediate entrance of the United States into the World Court, and we assure the President and the friends of the Court in the Senate of our full and hearty coöperation in helping to crystallize a public opinion throughout the nation, which we confidently believe already approves of speedy ratification."

Switching then to the disarmament problem, the alliance said:

"In spite of the solemn promise of the allied nations in the treaty of Versailles to reduce armaments in their several countries, and in spite of the pledges of the Kellogg-Briand pact of peace renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, the world staggers under an undiminished burden of armed forces, which constitute an economic handicap in peace and an ever-present danger of war."

Reduction of Armaments

"In these circumstances, and with the Preparatory Disarmament Commission again in session at Geneva, we strongly urge that an early date be set for the proposed general disarmament conference, and we call upon all who believe in peace and international good will to do everything within their power to create a public sentiment in support of measures designed to give immediate practical effect to the clear moral obligation that was assumed in the Kellogg-Briand pact of peace by reducing national armaments from a war to a peace basis."

Finally, with respect to the possible strengthening of the pact, the alliance said:

"We urgently urge the Government of the United States to declare officially its willingness and intention, in harmony with its own precedents, to coöperate by pacific means for the preservation of peace with other nations signatory to the Kellogg-Briand peace pact in the event of threatened violation of that pact by any nation or nations."

The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, of New York, was continued as president of the alliance for another year. The following were named as vice-presidents: The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn; Clifford W. Barnes, Chicago; and Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Ohio Supreme Court.

Reëlected to Presidency of Church Peace Group

DR. WILLIAM P. MERRILL

Mrs. Eddy's Foster Son Passes On in Vermont

Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy, whom Mary Baker Eddy adopted as her son when he was more than 40 years of age, passed on Nov. 12 at Waterbury Center, Vt., where he had lived for many years.

Formerly a homeopathic physician, Dr. Foster became interested in Christian Science and received instruction from Mrs. Eddy. In 1888 she adopted him legally, after which he lived in her household until 1896. Estranged from her by hostile influences, he yielded to them for a time, but is understood to have been friendly to Christian Science during his later years, as well as grateful for the adequate provision which she made for his support.

Resignation of Belgian Cabinet Due to Controversy Continuing Since 1831

Vote of Censure Upon Member of Jaspar Ministry Upon Language Question Precipitated Latest Action—Policy of University of Ghent Involved

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The immediate cause of the resignation of the Jaspar Cabinet Nov. 11 was the action of M. Vauthier, Minister of Science and Arts, in forbidding professors of the Flemish University of Ghent to give lectures in the Institute of Higher Studies where the medium of instruction is French.

The Liberal Party, of which M. Vauthier is a member, immediately passed a vote of censure on him, whereupon the other members of the Cabinet handed in their resignations which M. Jaspar conveyed with his own to the King. Behind this incident lies the controversial question whether a second language shall be taught in primary and secondary schools.

It is agreed that in the Flemish part of the country Flemish shall be the official language and French in the Walloon district. But opinions differ widely whether teaching Flemish or French respectively as a second language shall be optional or compulsory.

How strong the feeling is was shown recently by an incident at the opening of the autumn law term at Brussels when five of 33 new advocates insisted on taking the oath in Flemish. The demand which is without parallel in the history of the country was agreed to.

There are at present 4,000,000 Flemings and 3,000,000 Walloons in Belgium and whereas a large proportion of the former speak French as well as their own language none of the Walloons understand Dutch. The issue goes right back to the day when Belgium obtained its independence from Holland in 1831, which was done under the inspiration of the French Revolution of 1830 and achieved by an army officered almost entirely by French.

Since then the fight for recognition of Flemish has been gradually gaining ground, and last March, after years of agitation, the University of Ghent was transformed from a half French and half Flemish institution into a completely Flemish one.

BOY SCOUTS HONOR CLARENCE H. HOWARD

NEW YORK (AP)—The national executive board of the Boy Scouts of America elected Clarence H. Howard of St. Louis Nov. 12 to the vice-presidency of the organization, succeeding the late Milton A. McRae.

Mr. Howard, who is chairman of the board of General Steel Castings Corporation, has been a member of the executive board for years. L. W. Baldwin of St. Louis, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was elected to the executive board.

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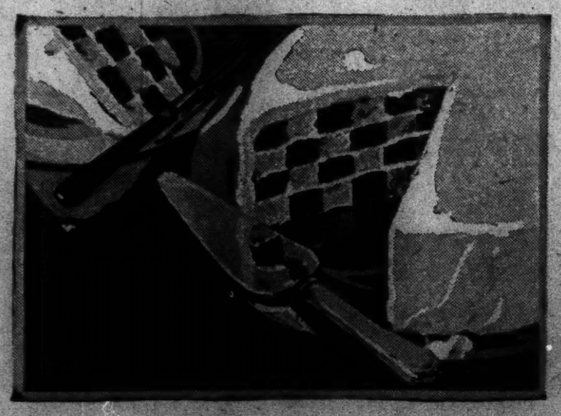

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And their success will be shared by the fine women, who, when girls, became mentally qualified to deal with problems of home life, and all other things of social and economic importance.

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WORLD THOUGHT IDEA IMPRESSED UPON TEACHERS

Boston University President Says Education Should Develop Understanding

International interdependence demands that education develop an "international-mindedness" founded on mutual self-respect, understanding and good will, Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, declared on Nov. 13.

Speaking on "The New World and Its New Demands" at the annual meeting of the New England Teacher Training Association in the State House, Boston, Dr. Marsh told the "trainers of teachers" that a rightly ordered program of education must also make definite provision for teaching youth the proper use of increased leisure.

Peril of Mechanization

The peril of mechanization also demands that education make sure the man at the machine does not become mechanized in his thinking, he said. The present overemphasis of physical things, a result of the age's devotion to physical science, means, he declared, that education must realize and teach "that truth is more than fact, and that 'man does not live by bread alone.'"

Democracy itself, fetish of the new world, presents a grave danger, in that "we too often mistake license for liberty and confound mob demand and anarchistic propaganda for public opinion," Dr. Marsh said. It is education's responsibility to avert this danger by teaching people to think straight, he asserted.

The present depression is an indication of the drastic need for a fundamental reform in the educational system of the United States, Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, declared in addressing the meeting.

"What is needed is a new sense of the standard of achievement which we ought to demand from all those to whom we offer educational opportunities so lavishly," he said.

Economic Depression

The economic depression, he declared, marks the end of a long period of wasteful exploitation of America's natural resources and the coming of a time when all must realize their responsibility for contributing something to the common good, if the nation is to continue to progress.

In the past, he said, education in America has stressed the preparing of the individual to find happiness for himself, and "overlooked the necessity of inculcating a sense of duty and responsibility to the nation, and a desire to make that individual happiness lead toward the advancement of the good of all."

Not the number of children in the schools, but the standard achieved by those who are there, be they few or many, should become the measure of a school system, he declared, even if this should mean turning out of the schools those who do not live up to these standards.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Harvard University, Phillips Brooks House, Harvard College, Cambridge, 8.

Membership meeting, Canadian Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Informal Fellowship Dinner, Room 106, 6. Art of Living Course, Dr. Martin Edwards, speaker, Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Beacon Club, Room F, 8. Dolphins Club, Room S, 8. Highlanders Club, Room 101, 8. Huntington Club, Room 1, 6. Owl Club, Room 100, 8. Pals Club, Room 101, 8. Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8. Williams Club, Room C, 8. Boys' Meeting, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 8.

Swampscott: "Moving Picture Night," Leon F. Abbott Post, American Legion, Legion Rooms, Burrell Street.

Lowell Institute: Seventh in series of lectures on "The Old North Sagas," by Halvdan Koht, Professor of History, University of Oslo; "Fiction Sagas," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Traffic Club, ball room and foyer, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Dancing Class, auditorium, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Dinner, World Friendship Committee, 190 Beacon Street, 6.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, auspices Field and Forest Club, "When Nature Smiles in Old Vermont," by Percy A. Brigham, Lecture Hall, 8.

City Club of Boston: Lecture, by Strickland Gillilan, humorist, "North of the Ears," or "Washington, Tee Hee," 8; lecture to be preceded by Organ Concert by Edith Lang, 7:30; clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street.

Harvard University: Talk on "The Fifteen-Mile Fall Hydro-Electric Development," by E. W. Dillard, electrical engineer, New England Power Construction Company, auspices Harvard Engineering Society; Pierce, 110, 7:30. Recital, Iwan d'Archambeau, violincello, and Bruce Simonds, piano; John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building.

Hotel Statler: Dinner, Army and Navy Club of Boston, Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding general of First Corps Area, and Rear Admiral Nulton, commandant of First Naval District, guests of honor, 7:30.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—Ivan D'Archambeau, cellist.

Jordan Hall—David Barnett, pianist.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Michael and Mary," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary Reception, Boston Industrial Home, Malcolm E. Nichols, president, 17 Davis Street, 3 to 5:30.

West Roxbury Community: Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Ikons, Miss Schacht, 11.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Meeting, Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association, Perkins Hall, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Bridge, Howell Whist Club, private room, 9:30. Rehearsal, Massachusetts State Choral Society, private room, 10. Preshowing and luncheon, Chevrolet Motor Car Company, ballroom and foyer, 12.

Lecture, by Miss Emily Hale, "Modern British Verse," illustrated with readings, Hotel Vendome, 11.

Institute of Current International Problems of the United States: Sessions, 10, 12:30 and 3, University Club, 40 Trinity Place.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Russian Ikons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. Mediterranean embroideries. Through Dec. 14.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions: etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Color-music, neo-expressionism, paintings, by I. J. Belmont. Through Nov. 15.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth and early nineteenth century English landscapes, sporting paintings and color prints. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Character studies by Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 22. Exhibition of flower paintings by Mary Lincoln Orr.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors by John Wherf.

Lauson and Hubbard, 394 Boylston Street—Paintings by A. J. Bogdanove. Through Nov. 22.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

MODERNIZATION URGED

Due to the fact that workmen are using power tools rather than hand tools, hardware dealers must "modernize" if they intend to stay in the business, declared Seymour Sears, president of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Association of America, principal speaker at a meeting under the auspices of the New England Hardward Dealers' Association in the Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 12.

EMPLOYMENT AGENT NAMED

HAVERHILL, Mass. (AP)—Announcement was made here Nov. 12 of the appointment of John T. Troxell, district manager of the Mill Workers' Union, as executive director of the employment and stabilization commission of the city of Baltimore. He was formerly professor in the economics department of the University of Kentucky.

SPECIAL JUSTICE NAMED

Appointment of F. Delano Putnam of Boston as special justice of the Boston Municipal Court to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Judge Francis J. Good to associate justice, was announced by Gov. Frank G. Allen, Nov. 12. He was Executive Assistant Attorney-General.

BostonHarborWork Planned by Officials

Immediate development and improvement of Boston harbor through the authorization by federal and state authorities of appropriations amounting to $4,500,000 were urged by members of the Boston Port Authority, and other city and state officials at a meeting called by Mayor James M. Curley at the City Hall, Nov. 13.

In addition it was agreed that the matter of development of Boston harbor and adjacent waters, with a recommendation that the Federal Government expend $3,000,000 as its share of the financial burden, would be pressed at a hearing to be held in Boston before the Board of Army Engineers, Nov. 19.

State authorities were asked to seek a legislative aprropriation of $1,500,000 for widening and deepening of the anchorage basin between Governor's Island and the main ship channel, or the area extending from the motorboat anchorage to and including the lower middle-ground flats.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS GET MOST OF INCOME

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Schools and highways continue to take the lion's share of the average town and city dollar paid in taxes in New Hampshire, according to an analysis of revenue and expenditures for the fiscal year, ending Jan. 1, made public Nov. 13 by the State Tax Commission.

The figures revealed that 26.4 cents of the average city and town dollar went for schools, while 25.9 cents was spent for construction or upkeep of roads.

RAILROAD REALTY BOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Deeds recorded at City Hall here Nov. 13 showed that the Brooksay Realty Company has purchased from the receivers of the Southern New England Railroad Company, defunct subsidiary of the Grand Trunk, the remainder of the company's realty holdings in this State at a cost of $301,500.

AIRPORT SITE PROPOSED

WORCESTER (AP)—A special committee council which has been investigating possible airport sites for nine months, on Nov. 12 recommended that the city establish a municipal port by acquiring a farm near the Paxton-Leicester lines, in Worcester, and the adjoining battery B field, owned by the State.

MORE COAL TO BE HANDLED

Prospects of a larger volume of coal to be handled in New England in the next few months are given in a survey of the fuel situation made by the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, according to B. F. Scanlon, director of the division, who says that while 10,000,000 tons of coal are needed in an average year, only 9,922,711 tons have been received in the first six months of the coal year ending April 1.

NEW TUNNEL WORK TO EMPLOY 700 MEN

Work of clearing approaches to the Porter and Havre Street entrance to the proposed East Boston vehicular tunnel will commence Dec. 2 with prospects of 700 men gaining employment before the new year opens, the Boston Transit Commission announced, Nov. 12.

Bids have been advertised by the department to be reported not later than Nov. 24, and contracts will be awarded by Nov. 30, it was said. The property to be demolished or removed includes six three-family wooden houses and one two-family dwelling. The razing of this property will provide an area of about 10,000 square feet on which the shaft will be sunk, Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Transit Commission, will assist in the celebrations.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and continued warm tonight and Friday; gentle winds mostly southerly.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy with continued mild temperature tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate winds mostly south.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy with continued mild temperature tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate winds mostly south.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov.13	Max. Nov.13		8 a.m. Nov.13	Max. Nov.12
Albany	50	56	Memphis	56	58
Atlantic City	50	58	Montreal	48	..
Boston	55	56	Nantucket	52	52
Buffalo	50	52	New Orleans	66	74
Calgary	12	..	New York	54	56
Charleston	62	64	Philadelphia	52	60
Chicago	48	54	Pittsburgh	52	54
Denver	46	60	Portland, Me.	50	52
Des Moines	44	68	Portland, Ore.	40	56
Eastport	50	50	San Francisco	52	64
Galveston	62	64	St. Louis	52	62
Hatteras	58	62	St. Paul	40	54
Helena	26	52	Seattle	38	46
Jacksonville	64	76	Tampa	68	82
Kansas City	50	62	Washington	54	60
Los Angeles	56	84			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:36 p. m., Friday 5:14 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:55 p. m.

CONSOLIDATION APPROVED

CHICAGO (AP)—A proposal for consolidation of the Addressograph International Corporation and the American Multigraph Company has been approved by the boards of directors of both companies, it was announced, Nov. 11. Final action rests with the stockholders.

Two Women Garner Horse Show Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—There were no surprises Nov. 12 as the forty-fifth National Horse Show came to its close with the championships at Madison Square Garden. All the performers who had stood out in their groups through the week received their final rewards.

Seaton Hackney Farm, largely through the performances of Seaton Pippin, was the leading exhibitor, while Mrs. W. P. Roth, of Why Worry Farm, was greatly encouraged over her first eastern invasion by the successes of her chief permormers.

Leilia, from Arden Homestead Farm, maintained its position as the star trotter, as did King of the Plains among the harness ponies for John R. Thompson.

Baron von Nagel, with Dedo, took the individual military championship back to Germany. Canada won its share of the championships in the Hunter championships when F. P. O'Connor, of Toronto, took the heavyweight with Limerick, and Miss Ruth Cowans, with her reliable Red Tape, won the middle weight.

Germany fittingly celebrated Armistice Day, Nov. 11, by capturing the international military team trophy for the second time, after an interval of a year, defeating the United States Army team, as well as the other four nations represented in the national horse show—Hungary, Irish Free State, Sweden and Canada.

NEW CURATE APPOINTED

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The Rev. John Howard Lever, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of Lincoln, Neb., has accepted a call as curate at All Saints Episcopal Church here and will assume his new duties on Dec. 15. He is a native of Pawtucket, R. I., a graduate of Brown University and Cambridge Theological Seminary, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1911.

MAINE GIRL WINS PRIZE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Anna Leighton of Bluehill, Me., on Nov. 12, won first prize for that State in the ninth annual safety essay contest conducted by the Highway Education Board of Washington in cooperation with Dr. Bertram E. Packard, State Commissioner of Education, and county and local school authorities. She will receive $15 and a gold medal.

BIG APPLE CROP FORECAST

A prospect for a commercial apple crop in New England 32 per cent larger than last year's harvest was made Nov. 13 by the New England Crop Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, says the Associated Press. The crop is expected to total 2,470,000 barrels, as compared with 1,868,000 harvested last year and a five-year average of 1,597,000.

VANCOUVER TO BE TUNNELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Construction of a 4600-foot tunnel under the city of Vancouver, at a cost of approximately $2,000,000, will eliminate many downtown level crossings. Tenders have been called for by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the work will tend to relieve the unemployment situation.

"Housewives call me a treasure! I work wonders on enamel and porcelain. At my touch... ranges, refrigerators, kitchen sinks, bathtubs, tiles, basins... glitter!"

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¶ It's smart to be thrifty---that's why 5,000,000 women shop daily at A&P Food Stores.

(Personal)

A great many people are beginning to think that revival of good times is not far off. For the sake of everyone, A&P hopes that this is true.

Meantime it is not a bad idea to save what you can by taking advantage of A & P's very low prices for the best quality of foods.

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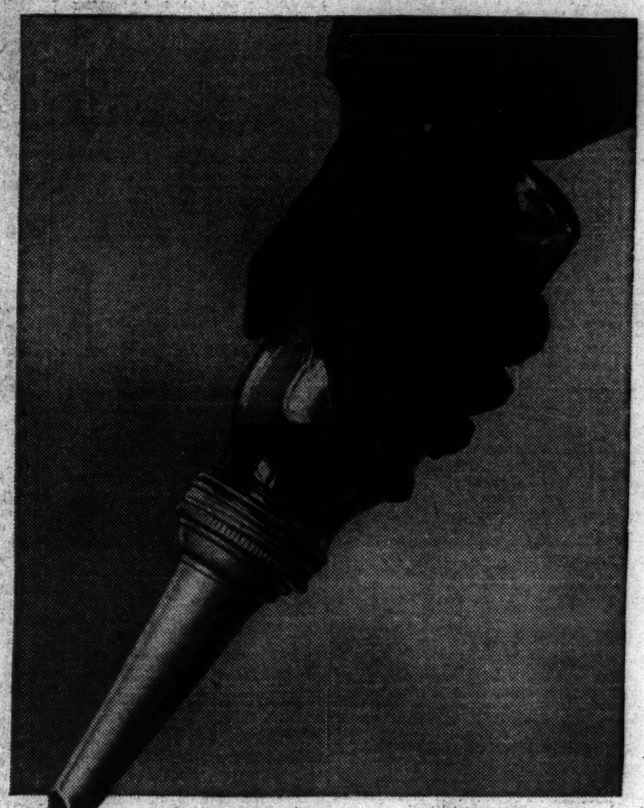
4¾ MILES UP!

. . . it flowed freely at 6 degrees below zero



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Carrying a regulation quart bottle of the *new* Socony Motor Oil, Captain Boris Sergievsky, holder of the world's altitude record for amphibians, shot his record-holding ship up more than four and three-quarters miles . . . 25,200 feet on a sealed barograph . . . where the thermometer registered 6 below zero.

At that extreme low temperature . . . where ordinary oils would usually "freeze" or become sluggish . . . the *new* Socony Motor Oil flowed freely.

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The *new* Socony Motor Oil is made from a Paraffine Base crude, selected because of its greater inherent oiliness (adsorption). It is refined by the new and exclusive Socony process which gives additional lubricating value and insures less wear on your motor.

We sincerely urge you to drain and flush your crankcase, and refill today with the *new* Socony Motor Oil. You will find this oil is even better for your car than Socony "Aircraft."

* * *

Socony Winter Gear Oil, the superior lubricant for cold weather, insures proper lubrication and easy gear shifting. Switch to it today. And for a quick starting gasoline try Socony Special plus Ethyl. Remember, too, the importance of lubrication during the winter months. Take no chances. Ask for a Socony Certified lubrication job—lubrication as it should be done—by trained experts.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE FACES ITS HARDEST GAMES

Blue Varsity Soccer Team Regarded as Up to Recent Standard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—One of Yale University's best soccer teams faces its hardest games now, but expects to turn in as good a record as have the Eli soccer teams of recent years. Only once, in 1928, has the Blue team won the intercollegiate league title. Princeton, Harvard and Annapolis will challenge Yale's right to the high rank in soccer, but the Blue goes into this final part of the schedule with a record of five games won and only one lost. In these games the Elis have scored 20 goals to 8 for their opponents.

The secret of Yale's strength this season lies in the supply of veterans from last year's team which lost only one game and that to Harvard by a 2-to-1 score. Six members of that exceptional 1929 team are again in action this year and their presence has assured Yale of power on the offense and effectiveness on defense.

These experienced players are Elisha Lee Jr. '31, who plays outside left; C. C. Hardy '31, goal; G. P. Whitelaw '31, left forward; F. A. Nelson Jr. '31, center halfback; R. M. Morris '32, outside right, and P. S. Carr '31, center forward. This group of players formed the nucleus upon which Coach Walter Lehman built up the machine which has been so successful this season.

Only Two Sophomores

For the men to play the remaining positions Coach Lehman has drawn chiefly from last year's squad of substitutes, only two of last year's freshman players proving strong enough to break into the varsity lineup. These sophomores are R. M. Hersey Jr. '33, right forward, and S. R. Luce '33, left halfback. Both were brilliant players for the freshman team last fall and have shown the same high-class performance as varsity players this year.

Three players who were among the substitutes of last year's team have won regular positions on the team this season. All of them saw much service as relief men last year and hence had some experience in their favor when they made their fight for places on the team at the beginning of this season. G. B. Morris '32, right halfback; R. A. Lowndes '31, inside right, and R. B. Freeman '32, inside left, are the reserves of last year who have made good as varsity players, filling in at posts where vacancies were left by the graduations of stars.

Little Substituting

Yale lost several of its best players by last year's graduation and it is a high tribute to Coach Lehman that the Elis are doing so well this year. Among those who were members of the class of 1930 and hence left the university last June were: W. S. Chittenden, L. C. Ashley, J. K. Robertson, G. H. Bowman Jr., and H. V. Rumsey and every one of these was an outstanding member of the team which missed the championship it was seeking by such a narrow margin as a single goal in the Harvard game.

The first team, as described above, is being used with little substituting, this plan of action on the part of the coach being due to the fact that the first-team players are much better than those who are available for reserve duty. There are a few capable relief players, however, the best of these being J. W. Bannon Jr. '33, right forward; C. D. Cooksey Jr. '32, left halfback; B. C. Smith, '31, outside right, and Valdemar Knudsen '32, center forward.

The Yale freshman team has not shown such signs of possible greatness. The Eli yearlings have won from Polytechnic Prep, 5 to 1, lost to Phillips Andover Academy 2 to 1 and tied with Erasmus Hall. This weakness of new material does not augur well for Yale's varsity prospects next season, but freshman soccer players have a way of improving rapidly when they advance to the varsity squad, and thus come under the direction of Coach Lehman, who has accomplished great things with players who have appeared only fair in their first year at college.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 82

LEIGHTON A. EMMS

N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League in the 1926-27 season. He was born Jan. 12, 1905, at Barrie, Ont., Can. He shoots lefthanded, weighs about 180 pounds and plays left wing. His record:

1923-24—Barrie Juniors
1924-25—Midland Juniors
1925-26—Brantford Intermediates
1926-27—Montreal, N. H. L.-Stratford, C. P. H. L.
1927-28—Stratford, C. P. H. L. champions
1928-29—Windsor Bulldogs, C. P. H. L. champions
1929-30—Windsor, International Hockey League
1930-31—N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

SIDELINES

IN THE Southwestern Conference football race the Texas Christians remain the only undefeated eleven. They have won two Conference games, while Arkansas has won two and lost one, Texas one and one, Rice one and one, Baylor tied its only Conference game, Southern Methodist tied and lost, and Texas A. and M. has lost two.

Utah University has taken the lead in the football title race of the Rocky Mountain Conference. It has won four games straight. Colorado University has three wins and no losses, with one tie. Montana State, with one victory, has not been defeated in the league. Other teams rank as follows: Brigham Young, Utah Aggies, Colorado Teachers, Denver, Colorado College, Colorado Mines, Wyoming and Western State. This Utah team has done some impressive scoring, making 204 points against 7 for its opponents. It is coached by Ike Armstrong, former Drake University athlete, who has led the team to three titles in five years, finishing second the other two times.

Carroll F. Getchell, general manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, has announced the graduate class draw for the game with Yale, as follows: 1906, 1870-1890, 1913, 1926, 1917, 1903, 1911, 1891, 1899, 1925, 1897, 1912, 1901, 1904, 1916, 1900, 1910, 1919, 1894, 1924, 1902, 1930, 1896, 1920, 1895, 1892, 1893, 1914, 1898, 1915, 1922, 1918, 1928, 1907, 1923, 1908, 1929, 1921, 1909, 1905, 1927.

The report that Chris Cagle, former star of the U. S. Military Academy eleven, is to abandon coaching and play professional football with the New York Giants of the National League is interesting and will cause much speculation as to whether Cagle would not have done better had he pursued a course which would have kept him in West Point and the Army.

Dave Morey has entered the field of coaching fame by his excellent showing with the Bates College eleven, which just won the Maine state football championship for the second year in succession. Morey took the Bates job after the Bobcats had gone through two seasons without so much as scoring a point, let alone winning a game.

Never in the history of Northwestern University has it had such a high scoring team as the present one. The Wildcats in four "Big Ten" games have recorded 103 points and allowed only 8 to their opponents. This outstrips all other teams in the league. Even Purdue, the title defender, which has played five games, has scored only 91 points, and has allowed 27.

Drake University, by defeating Creighton, 38 to 6, on Nov. 8, completed its third straight season without a defeat in the title race of what is left of the old Missouri Valley Conference. Drake defeated Grinnell 20 to 7, and Washington, 13 to 0. The Bulldogs scored a total of 70 points against 13 for opponents. The Oklahoma Aggies are the only other undefeated team in the league, but they have played only one Conference game, defeating Washington, 28 to 7, and facing only Creighton.

Charles Van Koten, halfback, has been the star of the Drake University attack, scoring nine touchdowns and one point after, for a total of 55 points. This is for the entire season, in and out of the Missouri Valley Conference race.

Three Undefeated Teams in Class A

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	14	0	1.000
Princeton Club	2	0	14	0	1.000
New York A. C.	2	0	9	5	1.000
Crescent A. C.	1	1	10	4	.500
Yale Club	1	1	7	7	.500
Harvard Club	0	2	2	12	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	2	0	14	.000
Park Avenue S. C.	0	2	0	14	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club, 1930 champion, continued its unbeaten career in the second round of the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship, played Nov. 12, by winning every match from Harvard Club, for its second clean sweep. But Princeton Club, with several of its oldtime players back in the lineup, kept pace by doing likewise with Park Avenue Squash Club, and Yale Club was also a clean sweep winner, defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 7 to 0.

But the fourth match of the day, between New York Athletic Club and Crescent Athletic Club, was fought to the very end, with the Mercury Foot team, playing on its home courts, taking the odd match at the foot of the list, when P. J. Cohalan, still in the Class B ranks, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, also in Class B, 15—6, 15—6, to clinch the victory. Both won in their first round, so the Mercury Foot team is now tied for first place with the unbeaten leaders. The summary:

METROPOLITAN CLASS A SQUASH TENNIS TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7, HARVARD CLUB 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated Murray Taylor, Harvard, 17—14, 15—10.

Philip Moore, Columbia, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard, 15—8, 10—15, 15—8.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard, 15—8, 15—9.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, 8—15, 15—10, 15—12.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard, 15—12, 15—6.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard, 15—7, 15—11.

N. C. Willett, Columbia, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard, 15—6, 15—7.

PRINCETON CLUB 7, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 0

Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue, 15—18, 15—12, 15—9.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, won from J. D. Kennedy, Park Avenue, by default.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton, defeated C. Rayner Smith, Park Avenue, 15—11, 15—6.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton, defeated S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—13.

H. D. Wood, Princeton, defeated C. F. Fuller, Park Avenue, 15—6, 15—11.

John C. Neely, Princeton, won from Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, by default.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—1, 15—10.

YALE CLUB 7, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 0

H. S. Thorne, Yale, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

R. J. Larner, Yale, won from S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, by default.

J. S. Davidson, Yale, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 18—13, 15—10.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—10.

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, defeated S. R. Greene, Fraternity, 15—1, 15—7.

Prescott Evarts, Yale, won from T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, by default.

Norman Dodd, Yale, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—13.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 15—4, 15—11.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, defeated J. B. Quincy, New York, 15—9, 15—6.

R. M. Kirkland, New York, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 16—17, 15—6, 15—0.

F. M. Loughman, New York, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 15—12, 10—15, 15—12.

C. M. Bull, Crescent, defeated B. W. Richert, New York, 15—12, 15—9.

E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—12, 15—5.

P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated J. M. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—6, 15—6.

HARVARD DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY

The Harvard Athletic Association has sent the following letter to 600 graduates of the graduate schools regarding applications for Harvard-Yale game tickets:

When applications for the Harvard-Yale 1930 football game closed, there were 31,001 tickets applied for, with only 28,961 available for allotment.

Instead of returning the applications which we are unable to fill at this time, we are holding the applications of the last classes in the draw and hope to fill them in full as returned tickets become available.

Your application falls into this classification and we expect to fill it on or before Thursday, Nov. 20, 1930.

The applicants so affected are the graduates of the Graduate Schools in the classes of 1929, 1921, 1909, 1905 and 1927.

COLGATE MAY FACE N. Y. U.

NEW YORK (AP)—Making the first official move to arrange a postseason football game for the benefit of the unemployed, Mayor James J. Walker and the committee he had appointed to consider the possibilities of benefit football met Nov. 12 and issued an invitation to Colgate to meet New York University here on Dec. 6. The Violent Violets already had offered their services for such a game if it could be arranged and the committee selected Colgate as the best prospect oponent. Andy Kerr's powerful Maroon eleven is the high-scoring team of the East and has lost only one game so far. Colgate still must meet Syracuse and Brown, but its regular season ends Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, while New York University ends its schedule the preceding Saturday. This would leave both teams plenty of time to prepare for the proposed benefit game.

BRAVES PURCHASE AL BOOL

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston National League baseball club announced on Nov. 12 that he had strengthened the catching staff of the Braves considerably by purchasing Al Bool from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Bool came to the Pirates at the beginning of the 1930 season from the Baltimore Club of the International League, where he had hit .345 in 1929. He is a right-handed batter. The deal was strictly cash.

Upsets have been few and far between in mid-western football so far this season. Rather have the favored teams won consistently, and won by such large scores that one fan proposes that this season should be known for its setups rather than its upsets. The nearest things to upsets have been several scoreless games.

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 surplus of $2,732,158 after taxes, charges, reserve and preferred dividends, compared with $2,743,756 in the preceding 12 months.

COUGARS TAKE FIVE STRAIGHT

Washington State Remains Undefeated to Lead Coast Conference on Gridiron

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Washington State	5	0	131	20	1.000
Oregon	3	0	34	6	1.000
So. California	4	1	200	26	.800
Stanford	3	1	70	55	.750
Washington	3	2	74	33	.600
California	1	3	46	103	.250
Idaho	0	3	13	80	.000
Oregon State	0	3	21	54	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	3	0	79	.000
Montana	0	3	8	134	.000

GAMES FOR NOV. 15

California vs. Nevada at Berkeley, Calif.; *Washington vs. Washington State at Seattle; Stanford vs. California Tech at Palo Alto; *Oregon vs. Oregon State at Corvallis, Ore.; Southern California vs. Hawaii at Los Angeles; Montana vs. Gonzaga. U. C. L. A. and Idaho idle.

*Championship game.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—If the Washington State eleven is to be defeated this season, Washington will have to do it on Nov. 15. That's the way it looks as the Cougars continue to lead the football title race in the Pacific Coast Conference. They made it five straight by outscoring Idaho, 33 to 7, last week-end, while the Huskies were losing, 25 to 7, at Stanford.

Excelling in interference, tackling and passing, the Washington State Cougars look like one of the best-balanced teams the Pacific coast has seen. The line is so strong that the secondary can spread out for defense against forward passes. This accounted for the large score against Idaho, whose aerial attack was turned into a Cougar asset.

Intercepts Pass

Elmer G. Schwartz '31, star fullback, started the Cougar advance when he intercepted an Idaho pass on the 41-yard line with the game barely under way. O. H. Jones '31, halfback, made 25 yards around end and then broke through for 17 yards more and a touchdown. A pass, Jones to G. R. Hill '31, left end, gave Washington State another score in the quarter. A rare thing, a 40-yard run starting from a lateral pass, was made by Mentor Dahlen '33, new quarterback. Passes and end runs brought Dahlen another touchdown before the half. An off-tackle slash of 15 yards earned the fifth score for G. M. Sanders '33, halfback. The line play of the Cougars would, no doubt, repay serious study, as the backs can't reel off performances like these without a superior forward wall.

Idaho didn't expect to win this game, though it had planned lots of speed and deception and overhead work. The Cougars were conceded to be too formidable. The Vandals, therefore, get some consolation out of their seven points. They were made from a 15-yard pass, N. J. Sather '33, quarterback, to M. P. Hanford '33, halfback, who ran 35 yards for the score and then kicked the after point. Idaho is idle this week-end.

Another Southern California scoring stampede was arranged against California, for many years invincible on the coast, that went down before the Trojans, 74 to 0. When a rival is that busy marking up points, the underdogs scarcely get a chance at the ball, and that was the trouble with the Golden Bears. They have put up some respectable games this season, so the size of the California victory was unexpected. Coach H. H. Jones displayed a great forward wall to 82,000 spectators, at Los Angeles, which whipped the Bears in the first quarter, enabling him thereafter to send in substitutes until the benches were clean, and yet keep up the scoring.

There seems to be something wanton about running up a score like that against a respected rival. After building up a safe lead the Trojans were not content to plug away conservatively. They filled the air with passes, long and short, from every sector, even from deep in their own territory. To start it M. D. Duffield '31, quarterback, shot a pass to G. D. Arbelbide '32, end, for a 66-yard gain. Duffield threw one to R. O. Wilcov '31, the other end, for a 75-yard gain. G. R. Shaver '32, fullback, threw one to O. E. Mohler '33, quarter, for 74 yards, and then Mohler threw one to Plaehn for 30 yards, and so on until far, far into the afternoon. It is hoped Coach Jones will show more restraint in dealing with Hawaii Nov. 15.

Stanford reached a new peak of performance in defeating Washington, 25 to 7, Nov. 8. The Cardinals plunged and passed with a snap and drive superior to anything they showed in previous games. The reverse plays and fake reverses worked on the field like Coach G. S. Warner works them on the blackboard. Washington, coached by J. M. Phelan, seized a 7 to 6 lead in the first quarter and then Stanford found itself, beat down the Huskies' defense, mixed sharp rushes with spectacular passes and scored two touchdowns. A 60-yard march in the third quarter brought another score. Two regulars, G. G. Caglieri '31, and P. J. Moffatt '31, halfbacks, and two substitutes, Caddell, halfback, and D. L. Colvin '32, end, did the scoring.

Washington vs. Stanford

Washington had things its own way for the first 10 minutes of the Stanford game, and it was coming strong at the end when it was stopped at the eight-yard line. In starting the game, the Huskies made two consecutive first downs and, playing from the 24-yard line, Merle Hufford '32, halfback, lofted a long pass to Lenfesty, right end, who caught it a yard from the goal and fell over for the score. With a little more determination in tackling, the Huskies should make a good game of it with the Cougars this week-end. The latter won, 20 to 13, when they met a year ago.

Oregon, still undefeated as a result of its 7 to 0 win over U. C. L. A., faces Oregon State in a game it should win. The latter was inactive last week. Other teams have run up bigger scores on the Bruins, but Coach C. W. Spears was probably saving his regulars for that big State battle Nov. 15. J. W. Kitzmiller '31, halfback, featured the attack last week, as usual. Oregon State was defeated by Oregon, 16 to 0, a year ago.

Many Star Players Avoid Tournament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Most of the stars declined the issue presented by the new courts, and the presence of some of the outstanding leaders of the game will be missed in the first big squash tennis event of the season, the annual fall scratch tournament of the National Association, staged this year at the Columbia University Club, beginning Nov. 13.

But the presence of the National champion, Harry F. Wolf, of the New York Athletic Club, and his predecessor, Rowland B. Haines, whom he defeated in the final round of the title tourney last spring, is sure to furnish considerable competition, as this is the first time they have met since that occasion. They are at the extreme ends of the draw, each with a bye.

Two other members of the first 10, Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, placed seventh, and Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, tenth, are seeded in the middle of the draw, while four members of the second 10, R. Mason Kirkland and Frank M. Loughman, of the New York Athletic Club, John C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, and Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, are also seeded in the various quarters. There are 56 entrants, with all the clubs in the local district represented, even two of the newcomers, Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, and Essex County Country Club.

The complete draw is as follows:

UPPER HALF

Second Round, First Round Byes—Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C., vs. Harold Ablowich, City A. C.; C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, vs. winner of McLaughlin-Lanier match.

First Round—E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, vs. Henry Lanier, Yale Club; L. A. Strasser, City A. C. vs. C. H. Donner, Princeton Club; G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, vs. J. B. Quincy, New York A. C.; Francis F. Day, Yale Club, vs. John C. Neely, Princeton Club; John C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., a bye; Frank M. Loughman, New York A. C., vs. Edwin Muller, Princeton Club; P. J. Cohalan, New York A. C., vs. Howell Van Gerbig, Park Avenue S. C.; Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, vs. W. W. Stokes, Yale Club; M. H. Westerfield, New York A. C., vs. F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club; S. W. Smith, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club; R. W. Hill, Bayside L. T. C., vs. E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club; F. R. Hanson, Columbia University Club, vs. Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club; N. C. Willett, Columbia University Club, vs. E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C.

LOWER HALF

First Round—Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton vs. Yale Stevens, Yale Club; W. B. Hervey, Fraternity S. T. C., vs. A. T. Mahan, Yale Club; T. L. Bates, Yale Club, vs. Stanley R. Greene, Fraternity S. T. C.; R. J. Larner, Yale Club, vs. L. S. Green, City A. C.; David Dibbell, Yale Club, vs. Albert Wertheim, City A. C.; C. E. Cameron Jr., Essex County C. C., vs. Norman Dodd, Yale Club; E. C. Conlin Jr., Columbia University Club, vs. Arthur Gaines, Yale Club; H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, vs. R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C.; Stuart M. Sperry, Princeton Club, vs. Frank V. Brodil, Columbia University Club; F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, vs. Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C.; L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, vs. H. K. Sayen, Fraternity S. T. C.; Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, vs. D. D. Jackson, Columbia University Club.

Second Round—First Round Byes—Frank C. Hart, Essex County C. C., vs. A. G. Lanier, Yale Club; W. D. Hoffman, Bayside L. T. C., vs. Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club.

PARK AVENUE S. C. WINS FROM GREENWICH, 5-0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The last match in the first round of the Metropolitan squash racquets Class B team championship, postponed from the day before, resulted in a runaway victory for the Park Avenue Squash Club, from the fourth of the newcomers, the Greenwich Country Club, on the Park Avenue courts Nov. 12. Peter Vischer, for the winners, had the hardest task, his match against C. R. Steers, going to five games. The summary:

J. R. Ward, Park Avenue, defeated R. G. Lay, Greenwich, 15—7, 15—12, 15—5.

C. J. Hardy, Park Avenue, defeated Dr. J. T. Mearns, Greenwich, 13—16, 15—11, 15—11.

E. A. Poor, Park Avenue, defeated H. C. Banks, Greenwich, 15—12, 15—17, 15—12, 15—6.

E. I. Cowell, Park Avenue, defeated Charles E. Davis Jr., Greenwich, 15—9, 15—9, 4—15, 15—3.

Peter Vischer, Park Avenue, defeated C. R. Steers, Greenwich, 11—15, 15—7, 15—10, 10—15, 15—10.

Pacific Coast Conference

SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
52-U. C. L. A.	0	19-Santa Clara	7
27-Oregon State	7	0-Wash. State	16
6-Wash. State	7	7-St. Mary's	6
65-Utah State	0	7-Olympic Club	13
41-Stanford	12	0-Washington	13
33-Denver	13	46-Montana	0
74-California	0	0-So. California	74
298	39	79	139

STANFORD		OREGON STATE	
32-W. C. Army	0	48-Willamette	0
18-Olympic Club	0	16-Gonzaga	6
20-Santa Clara	0	7-So. California	27
0-Minnesota	0	20-Calif. Aggies	0
13-Oregon State	7	7-Stanford	13
12-So. California	41	57-Pacific	0
20-U. C. L. A.	0	7-Wash. State	14
25-Washington	7		
140	55	162	60

WASH. STATE		WASHINGTON	
47-Col. of Idaho	12	48-Whitman	0
16-California	0	27-Montana	0
7-So. California	6	27-Idaho	0
24-Gonzaga	0	0-Oregon	7
61-Montana	0	13-California	0
14-Oregon State	7	60-Puget Sound	0
33-Idaho	7	7-Stanford	25
202	32	182	32

MONTANA		U. C. L. A.	
52-Mt. St. Charles	0	0-So. California	52
0-Washington	27	21-Pomona	0
13-Mont. State	0	6-St. Mary's	21
0-Wash. State	61	30-California T.	0
0-California	46	0-Stanford	20
		0-Oregon	7
65	134	57	100

OREGON		IDAHO	
20-Pacific	0	6-Montana St.	7
51-Willamette	0	39-Col. of Idaho	6
14-Drake	7	0-Washington	27
7-Washington	0	46-Whitman	0
20-Idaho	6	6-Oregon	20
7-U. C. L. A.	0	26-Gonzaga	0
		7-Wash. State	37
119	13	121	93

HALL LOSES TO ERIC PETERS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg. (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., sole representative of the United States in the Argentine tennis championship, was eliminated from the men's singles competition Nov. 12 by Eric C. Peters, English player. Peters scored a straight set victory, although he was given a hard battle in the first two sets. The scores were 9—7, 7—5, 6—3. In another upset, Guillermo Robson of Argentina defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, tall Irish Davis Cup player, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

GREENLEAF WINS TWO BLOCKS

NEW YORK—Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, won the first two blocks of his four-block pocket billiard match with Tom Hueston Nov. 12 at Kreuter's Academy. In the afternoon block Greenleaf won, 125 to 120, his unfinished run of 55 overcoming a lead of 120 to 70 held by Hueston. The match required 16 innings, Hueston's high run being 44. Greenleaf's play in the second block was more effective and he won in 11 innings, 125 to 23, scoring a high run of 34. Hueston's best cluster was nine.

Chicago Field House Will Seat About 7000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

CONSTRUCTION of the new athletic field house at University of Chicago, to cost $700,000, is to begin immediately, it is announced. It is to seat 7000 for basketball games, and will also be the scene of track meets. The basket court is to be set across the short width of the building, which will give greater depth for seats along the sides of the court. All but 1000 seats will be between the end zones. The arena is to be 160 feet wide and 300 feet long, providing ample space for a 75-yard dash in track meets.

ROCKAWAY H. C. WINS FROM NASSAU, 3 TO 2

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
Racquet & Tennis C.	2	0	9	1	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	0	1.000
Rockaway H. C.	2	1	7	8	.667
University Club	0	1	2	3	.000
Princeton Club	0	1	0	5	.000
Nassau Country C.	0	2	2	8	.000
Montclair A. C.	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rockaway Hunting Club completed its third round in the Metropolitan Class A squash racquets team championship Nov. 12 well ahead of the balance of the teams, several of whom are still to play. The Cedarhurst aggregation defeated Nassau Country Club, at Cedarhurst, by the margin of the odd match when George M. Laimbeer defeated S. K. Farrington Jr., after a hard battle, 18—14, 15—9, 15—12. W. Palmer Dixon, former United States champion, and Junius A. Richards, a former squash tennis star, were the other winners for Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 3; NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB 2

W. Palmer Dixon, Rockaway, defeated Elliott T. Pratt, Nassau, 15—9, 15—10, 16—18, 18—15.

J. A. Richards, Rockaway, defeated Gerald Cox, Nassau, 15—11, 15—8, 16—14.

Richard Peabody, Nassau, defeated E. M. Jonklaas, Rockaway, 15—7, 15—8, 6—15, 9—15, 17—15.

Van H. Cartmell, Nassau, defeated Allan Evans, Rockaway, 15—8, 18—9, 12—15, 15—10.

G. M. Laimbeer, Rockaway, defeated S. K. Farrington Jr. Nassau, 18—14, 15—9, 15—12.

Southern Teams Lead Rivals in Intersectional Contests

NEW YORK (AP)—With 14 victories and 11 defeats for an average of .560, the South is leading all rivals in the success of its college football teams in intersectional conflict, a tabulation of results so far indicated Nov. 12.

The East is second with .543, the Far West third with .500 and the Middle West fourth with .462. The Southwest, trails with .200 as a result of having tackled some of the Middle West's strongest teams.

In actual number of intersectional victories won, the East leads with 25, only one game ahead of the Middle West which gained appreciably in the last week's play.

The private argument between the East and Middle West found the latter section forging ahead by winning five of its last nine games with eastern rivals for a total of 17 victories to 16. Most of the more important games have gone to the Midwest forces. The South, on the other hand, has proved a persistent winner over the Middle West, winning nine games and losing only two.

The Far West tangles with the East for the first time this season Nov. 15, when St. Mary's of California plays Fordham here. The Southwest will have a chance to better its average at the East's expense the same day, as Southern Methodist encounters the United States Naval Academy. Other intersectional conflicts this week are Ohio State-Pittsburgh, Iowa-Penn State, Pennsylvania-Georgia Tech, Loyola, of Chicago, vs. Boston College, Army-Kentucky Wesleyan and Villanova-Oglethorpe. The present standing:

	South	East	Far west	Mid-west	South-west	Won	Ave.
South		4	0	9	1	14	.560
East	9		0	16	0	25	.543
Far West	0	0		2	0	2	.500
Midwest	2	17	2		3	24	.462
Southwest	0	0	0	1		1	.200
Lost	11	21	2	28	4	66	

CAGLE WOULD RATHER PLAY

NEW YORK (AP)—Chris Cagle, former star of the United States Military Academy football team, has decided that he likes playing much better than coaching, and has decided to take up professional football for the rest of the season. Cagle has signed to play with the New York Giants of the National League, Tom Mara, owner of the Giants, announced Nov. 12. In a letter which accompanied Cagle's signed contract the former Army ace said that he was satisfied he was not much of a success as a coach and wanted to get back into the game as a player. After eight years of college football at Southwestern Louisiana Institute and Army, Cagle signed this year to coach Mississippi A. & M. His team has lost five of its six games. Cagle is to leave Starkville, Miss., by airplane, and will arrive here in time for Sunday's game between the Giants and the Chicago Bears, but he is not expected to play until the following week against the Green Bay Packers.

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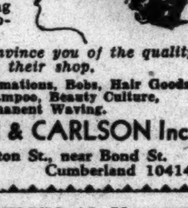

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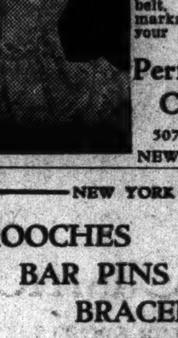

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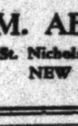

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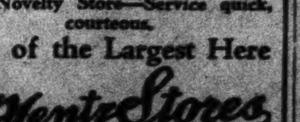

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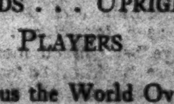

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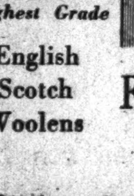

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THREE ELEVENS STILL IN RACE

Texas Christian, However, Remains Undefeated and Untied in Southwest

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE STANDING

Teams	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
T. C. U.	3	0	0	1.000
Texas	3	0	1	.666
Arkansas	2	0	1	.666
S. M. U.	1	1	1	.500
Rice	1	0	2	.333
Baylor	0	1	1	.250
Texas A. & M.	0	0	3	.000

Tie games count half a game won and half a game lost.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas Christian University of Fort Worth, continues to be the pace setter of the Southwest Conference as it beat the Rice Owls on Nov. 8, 20 to 0. The Owls furnished an upset a few weeks ago when they defeated the strong University of Texas team, 6 to 0. There are only three teams in the Conference that have a chance for the championship. These teams are Texas Christian, Texas, and University of Arkansas.

Texas Christian, defending champions, has the best chance to win the Conference as it has not met defeat in the three games played. This team also has the advantage over Texas and Arkansas, in that it plays one more game than does Texas, and two more games than Arkansas. Arkansas has only a very slim chance to win, as it is expected to be defeated next week, when it meets Baylor. Even if it should win this game, Texas would have to lose another game and Texas Christian would have to drop two games for Arkansas to win the Conference.

Texas vs. Texas Christian

The height of interest in the Southwest Conference will be Nov. 15, when Texas meets Texas Christian. This game is expected to have much to do in deciding the championship, as both teams are in the runnning. Arkansas was defeated by the pace-setting Christians earlier in the season, 40 to 0. Texas does not play Arkansas this year.

The games played Nov. 8 were just an anticlimax to the big game between Texas Christian and Texas, as all of the games ended as expected. Texas Christian Frogs defeated Rice, 20 to 0, Texas beat the Baylor Bears, 14 to 0, and the Southern Methodist Mustangs downed Texas A. & M. 13 to 7.

The game between the Baylor Bears and the Texas Longhorns was the best of the day, as both teams were on even terms until the third quarter, when the Longhorns made their first score. A short pass, from Captain Shelley to Stafford, was complete, and Stafford ran some 60 yards behind perfect interference for a touchdown. The second score came late in the fourth period. Clewis carried the ball over the line for a touchdown after his team mates had brought the ball from mid-field to the three-yard line by a series of passes and line bucks.

Wilson was the whole show for Baylor, and he was a star at kicking, running and passing. If it had not been for Wilson the score would have been much more than it was because he knocked down many forward passes, gained many yards on returned kicks, and kicked the ball over the enemy's head many times.

Southern Methodist Wins

Southern Methodist, the favorite to win the championship at the start of the season, won its first Conference victory Nov. 8, by defeating the Texas Farmers, 13 to 7. This was the third defeat that the Aggies have received from Conference rivals. Southern Methodist, on the other hand, was fortunate to win, as the Aggies outplayed them. The pass offense was the only thing that saved the Mustangs.

The fastest man in football, Leland, did nothing to help his team mates win over the Rice Owls, as he was well covered throughout the game by Rice players. The score was 20 to 0. After six minutes of playing, the Texas Christian Frogs made their first score. The game was never in doubt as the Frogs were always one jump ahead of the Owls.

Arkansas, the seventh member of the Conference, played a non-Conference game, which it lost. The Oklahoma Aggies easily won from the smaller Arkansas eleven by the score of 26 to 0. The Sooner Aggies scored 20 of their points in the fourth quarter.

Billy Burke Wins Mid-South Open

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP) — Billy Burke of Round Hill Club, Greenwich, Conn., stroked his way through the rain Nov. 12 to win the eleventh annual mid-south golf tournament and $400 prize money.

Showers that fell almost all day slowed up the field and ran the scores high, but Burke's 74 in the morning and par 71 in the afternoon gave him a total of 145 that was two strokes better than his nearest competitors.

Gene Sarazen, former United States open champion, quit in disgust on the ninth hole when his clubs played him false in the wet weather.

Emmet French of Youngstown, O., Tommy Armour of Detroit, and Mike Turnsea of Elmsford, N. Y., divided second, third and fourth prize money of $200, $150 and $100. Each turned in a 73 and a 74 for a total of 147.

The winner was in doubt until the last player was in and that player was Armour, who battled his way homeward through steady rain, across heavy greens and in the fading light of the evening.

Armour had a 73 for the morning round and went out in the afternoon in 37. Burke was already in and Armour needed a par 35 on the home nine to tie him. He had too much to contend with in the semi-darkness, however, and took three putts on the twelfth to go one over par after a birdie 3 on the eleventh. The same thing happened on the fourteenth and eighteenth to blast the championship hopes of the former national open and Canadian open titleholder.

Burke won the mid-south three years ago. He had a chance to better par and his winning margin on the last round, but three putts on the short fourth and the ninth and two on the eleventh spoiled his hopes.

HOCKEY NOTES

A GREAT start has been made by Boston's professional hockey teams; the Bruins won their opening National Hockey League game and the Tigers won their opening Canadian-American Hockey League game.

Two of the most astute hockey managers in the N. H. L. have a wide diversity of opinion on an important hockey theory, and the decision of which is correct may prove itself later. The two managers are Art Ross of the Bruins and Connie Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs. Ross is developing three forward lines, and possibly four, while Smythe will carry only nine players, exclusive of goalies.

In the opening game against the Americans Manager Ross used four forward lines and a total of 15 players exclusive of the goalie. The forward lines and so many men are needed, according to the Ross theory, to maintain speed. Smythe expects to have the same speed, but with only nine men.

It is logical to believe that the more substitutes the greater the speed; but Smythe has neat reasoning, too. He wants all his players to be of the 40, 50 or 60-minute type if necessary, and even the defense men are rated forwards. He also contends that in present-day hockey an average of 20 minutes a game is spent in the penalty box, leaving only five men on the ice for one-third of the contest while the penalized are resting. It is an interesting test of theories.

Incidentally, for the purpose of saving traveling expenses only, the Boston Tigers took only 10 men to New Haven for their first league game and won by a score of 2 to 1. Seven forwards, two defensemen and the goalie played, and the defense held up without relief, not even getting a penalty in which to rest.

The Boston Garden program, which is now called the News and edited by Fred Hoey, is almost a complete hockey guide in itself.

Paul Runge and Ronald Lyons, left wings, have been sent to the Boston Tigers of the Canadian-American League by Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins. Runge played with Victoria last year and Lyons was with Portland, both in the Pacific Coast League. These players replace the vacancies left through the release of Art Townsend and Dan Daly of the Tigers. Art Black, Fred Ingram and Avi Maki, Ontario amateurs, have not been signed and are not expected to stay with the Tigers because they need more seasoning.

Fred J. "Mickey" Ion, veteran Pacific Coast League referee, is to work in the National Hockey League this season. He performed here two years ago.

Al Wilson, light forward with Springfield in the Canadian-American League last year, is performing with the Detroit Olympics of the International League.

The former Windsor forward line of Happy Emms, Mike Neville and Frank Carson, now with New York Americans in the National Hockey League, will not have much trouble remaining in the "Big Time," according to their fine showing against the Bruins in the opening game.

SENATORS ARE WITHOUT CLANCY

Loss of Brilliant Defenseman Expected to Weaken Ottawa Sextet

OTTAWA (AP)—Only one change has been made in the Ottawa Senators who fought their way into the National Hockey League playoffs last year, but that change involves the loss of Frank "King" Clancy.

Clancy, as formidable on the offense as on the defense, was long sought by other clubs and the Ottawa management finally traded him to the Toronto Maple Leafs for two players and cash. Toronto's offer was so generous that Ottawa hardly could have turned it down. Clancy's departure leaves the Senators with prospects not nearly so bright as a year ago.

Art Smith, one of the two men sent here by the Leafs, took Clancy's place on the rear-guard. Despite his bulk, Smith is a speedy skater and noted for his hard, tricky shots on goal. Alex Smith puts on a non-relative brother act with Art although Harold Starr gave both stiff competition in the pre-season practice sessions. Starr graduated from amateur company only last year.

In the nets is the familiar figure of Alex Connell while the first string forwards again are Joe Lamb, Hec Kilrea and Frank Finnigan, new Senator captain. Possessing as it does such natural skaters as Kilrea and Lamb and the quick-thinking Finnigan, the regular forward line more than any other factor makes the Senators a threat for the title.

Eric Pettinger, who came with Art Smith in the Clancy Deal, is the choice for center on the relief forward trio with Danny Cox and Art Gagne forming his wings. As general utility man the Senators have Bill Touhey.

ST. LOUIS BUYS FIRST BASEMAN

ST. LOUIS (AP)—James (Rip) Collins, heavy hitting young first baseman, has been purchased from Rochester, the St. Louis Cardinals' International League farm, it was announced Nov. 12 by Secretary Clarence Lloyd of the Red Birds. With his acquisition, rumors are being revived that Jim Bottomley, veteran first sacker with the National League champions, may be used in a trade.

COACH RECEIVES CONFIDENCE VOTE

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—A resolution expressing confidence in the University of California football team and coaching staff was adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the associated students here Nov. 12. The action was a surprise in view of apparent well-founded reports that discussion of hiring a new coach would be the chief order of business.

New Letter Award by Harvard Council

EVERY member of the Harvard varsity football squad will be rewarded with an "H" this year, for the first time in the history of the sport, the Harvard Student Council having voted at its meeting Nov. 12 that the minor "H" be awarded to those members of the squad who do not get into the game with Yale.

Heretofore the major "H" has been the only award for the varsity football player and this was given only to those players who took part in the Yale game and a few who received it by special vote. This has left many players on the squad without any insignia whatever and in some cases in past years some players who unquestionably would have played against Yale, had they not been incapacitated before the game, have not had anything to show for their season's work.

ELLIS LEADS AT BILLIARDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Charles Ellis, Pittsburgh, was in the lead Nov. 12 with two games won and none lost in the sectional elimination to matches of the National Billiard Association being played here. Frank Scoville, Buffalo, N. Y., has won one game and lost none; William Greenwood, Pittsburgh, has one defeat and no wins, and Earl Dahl, Buffalo, has two defeats with nothing showing on the win side of the standings. The matches will be concluded Nov. 13 with Greenwood playing Dahl and Scoville playing Greenwood and Ellis.

KING'S PICTURE UNVEILED

NEW YORK (AP)—A recent painting of King George V of England was unveiled Nov. 11 by Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, in an Armistice Day ceremony at the British Commonwealth Club. The painting was done for the club by one of its members, Gerald Hudson.

BY-PLAYS

ONE WAY OF RECOGNIZING PROFESSIONALISM

THE German Football Association, which controls soccer in the Fatherland, has signalized its official recognition of professionalism in the game there by the apparently paradoxical action of refusing to recognize the professional clubs that are already formed or any players who may attach themselves to these clubs in the future. The German F. A. has signified its intention of assuming control of German professionals at home and abroad and, so it seems, it is unwilling to build up this side of the game on ready-made foundations. Soccer, on a basis which is termed amateurism on the Continent, but which would be professionalism under British definitions, is the most popular winter game in Europe, and in Spain it is doing specially good work by weaning the public away from the bull ring. In the absence of rigid amateurism, as it is understood in Britain, the home of the game, and with "broken time" payments permitted by the International Federation, there has been no extensive official professionalism in Europe until comparatively recently, and it is anticipated that the recognition of the paid player will have a salutary effect on the amateur branch of the sport.

WHY NOT VARY "POINT-AFTER" TRY?

From observing football games in the middle West, it might be supposed that some changes in the rules had made it impossible to score the after-point by a run from scrimmage, or by a forward pass over the goal line. None of the teams have tried anything but the place kick, so far as has been reported. Purdue, for example, missed three or four after-point kicks in the Illinois game. The forward pass over the goal line, thrown from a fake kick formation, which would have to travel only 10 yards, would surely show a higher percentage of success. Even the rush might succeed, after a fake to kick, by surprise. Anyhow, a team that misses three out of four after-points ought to do something about it. There have been a lot of games lost by a single point this season which might have been tied if, due to cross or contrary winds, it was seen that a kick had little chance of being scored and a run or pass was tried. Reference to the rule book discloses the fact that these methods of scoring are still provided.

A NEW "QUEEN OF THE MERMAIDS"

Miss Joyce Cooper, who developed from a frail little girl into the speediest British woman swimmer of her time, recently rounded off a season of many successes, over all sorts of distances, by shattering the national women's record for 100 yards, freestyle. "Shattering" is the exact word, for her time of 62 2-5s. represents an improvement by two whole seconds and two-fifths of another on the best previous performance. Miss Cooper has good cause to remember 1930 with satisfaction, for her championship victories ranged from 100 yards to five miles (the distance race between Kew and Putney, in the Thames River), and at the Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., Can., she was undisputed "Queen of the Mermaids."

RYDER TAKES FIRST MATCH

Charles Ryder of North Dartmouth, Mass., took a close match from Morgan Hughes of New York, 150 to 69, Dec. 12, in the first match of the round robin of the eastern national three-cushion billiard tourney, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Rooms, Boston. They played for 100 innings, Hughes having a high run of 5 in Ryder's 6 innings in the match. Hughes defeated Charles Schuler of New York, 86 to 44, in 70 innings. Each man had a high run of 4. In the evening match Alfred DeOre of New York won from Ryder, 86 to 43. Each man had a run of 8.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 2, Franklin & Marshall 0.
West Point 3, Stevens 0.

PROVISIONAL RULE DECREED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—The Republic of Brazil Nov. 12 was under a formal Provisional Government instituted by decree which abolishes for the present all the legislative bodies, national, state and municipal.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, as Provisional President, will receive only half the salary paid his predecessor, cutting his salary from $2000 a month to $1000.

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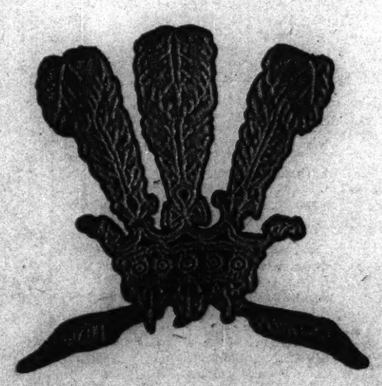

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MORROW URGES CASH HELP FOR GIRLS' COLLEGES

Association of Seven Schools Holds Fourth Annual Dinner Meeting

Half of his family was educated at the institutions represented in the Committee of Seven Associated Women's Colleges, and in a very few years 68.2-3 per cent of his family will be, so Dwight W. Morrow, Senator-elect from New Jersey, speaking before the association in Boston, Nov. 12, took a personal, as well as a detached, intellectual interest in urging an audience of many hundreds continually to preserve and further the social, moral and intellectual welfare of women by assisting the financial stability of their colleges.

At the speakers' table sat officers of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley Colleges. Before Mr. Morrow spoke, a representative of each, either its dean or its president, was introduced by Ellen Fitz Pendleton of Wellesley, who presided. Each defined the claims the colleges, as institutions of liberal arts education, have upon the interest and support of the community.

At the central place along the great table, which was garlanded in a peculiarly symbolic Della Robbia arrangement of fruits and flowers, Mr. Morrow sat; a small, compact man with vigor about the eyes and a smile of satisfaction edging his lips, perhaps partially inspired by the fact that at a table within a few feet of him sat, quite unknown to many in the room, his daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Lindbergh and the Colonel.

Mr. Morrow's address had serious and important implications, but its vein was sometimes light, pungent with references to great traditions of the past, rich in a penetrating judgment of the reasons why no support of the colleges for women must be relaxed; rich too in an occasional lacing of more detached opinion with the humor of observations that have come to him out of the association of the women of his family with the benefits of a college education.

He did not agree with a friend of his who deplored college education for women, saying, "If a woman is pretty, she does not need an education; if she is not pretty an education cannot help her." Mr. Morrow said he felt a great sympathy with Mrs. Morrow, who was most depressed by hearing this opinion expressed by the husband of one of her best friends.

Mr. Morrow described changes that have taken place in women's colleges in the half century or less since their establishment as centers of mature education, and said that they were no longer, as institutions, on the defensive, but on the offensive. He spoke of the question raised by the late Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard University, presiding at the first commencement of one of the seven colleges represented, when he said that it was then, and would continue to be for some time, a question if women would benefit as much as men by four years of advanced education. It was to be supposed that this idea has long since been outmoded, if only from the little shiver of laughter that ran through the audience.

Mr. Morrow defended higher education for women to the extent of saying its primary purpose and accomplishment was to "save women from some of the toil, trouble and disaster that comes so often from self-education."

"It is to give them something," he said, "by which they may profit more wisely, more prudently, thereafter by their own experience, an opportunity to which women as well as men are entitled."

Miss Pendleton pointed out that this was the fourth such dinner-meeting since the establishment of the so-called women's college entente four years ago, and that, while no request for contributions would be made, she said, "I hope you will bear in mind our fundamental purpose of a higher degree of financial support for the colleges, to enable us to realize new dreams, and will act accordingly."

700 MINERS QUIT AS PROTEST

GLACE BAY, N. S. (AP)—In protest against the employment of a discharged member of the United Mine Workers' Union, 700 miners quit work Nov. 11 at Dominion No. 2 Colliery, the largest producing coal mine operated by the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation.

Early French Two-Door Model

MINIATURE OF NAPOLEONIC COACH

Luxurious and Brilliant as Modern High-Priced Motorcar Coach Work Is, It Still Falls Short of the Magnificence of the Royal Horse-Drawn Coaches of Early History, Such as That Pictured Above. Instead of Chromium, the Old Masters Used Gold for Trimmings. Every Detail Was a Work of Art With No Expense Saved. The Coach in the Picture Is a Miniature Reproduction of a Napoleonic Type Built by Herr Walter Leuschner, Whose Family Constructed Royal Equipages for Emperors of China and Germany. It Was Recently Displayed in Boston.

The Mirror of Motordom

Rear-engined cars displayed at the International Motor Show in London, just concluded, have set British motorists echoing the sentiments of Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, British pioneer motorist, who recently asked, "Why should the owner of a limousine be forced to sit in the most uncomfortable position in the car with the best part being taken up by the engine and the chauffeur?"

Evidences of the growing popularity of rear-engined cars were apparent in the number displayed and the report that a great many will soon be placed on British roads by the Burney Company, known for its pioneering work in the motor field. This firm has overcome difficulties which previously prevented it from putting on the market its unique model with engine contained in an ordinary-looking luggage trunk at the back.

The front-wheel drive, automatic preselective gears, the wide adoption of four speeds with an easy change into "silent third" with the most convenient "finger-tip controls," predominated as show features, eclipsing the usual emphasis on the versatility of the cars in "high speed" gear.

The attendance, 250,000, was slightly less than in previous years but the organizers were satisfied that the falling off was merely a case of "fewer gazers, more buyers."

The sunshine sliding roof was noted on almost all standard British "saloons." It has been discovered that a 15-20 horsepower model is most in demand on the international market. While the home manufacturers have learned much about large-scale production from America they have doggedly retained their individuality.

The "little fellows," as usual, provided one of the chief features of the show. Whatever may be said against the method of motor taxation at present in force in Britain, no one can deny that it has produced a type of highly efficient, miniature models that are making their presence felt all over the world by reason of their exceptionally low running costs, handiness and ease of control. This year they show generally increased roominess in bodywork. The six-cylinder "baby" has also appeared.

Engine, transmission, gearbox, clutch and suspension are fundamentally the same now as they were in the 1908 models. Even the rear-engined car is not new, for the first Lanchester car, built in Britain in 1896, was reported to have had its power unit placed behind.

Another use for rubber! Munich, Germany, is building its traffic posts of hard rubber instead of the conventional iron. The idea is to have the posts serve as bumpers rather than retarders. Perhaps the telephone companies could use the idea in erecting telegraph poles along American highways!

The Touring Club of Switzerland recently issued three posters, the basis of which is a large question mark, over which are the words "Etes vous Prudents," which means "Are You Careful?"

An Italian firm is showing a patent door for automobiles, hinged at each side, with a handle at either side. The door can be operated by either the front or rear compartment passengers. It is termed the double-electric door.

An English car, built with a Barker body, has steps which automatically disappear when the doors are closed, giving the body lines a straight up and down effect.

The doors on the new cars in England, built by custom coach builders, are very wide. On the Austro-Daimler, the door is no less than 60 inches wide. Many two-seated "saloon" models have doors well over three feet wide.

A man in Grand Rapids, Mich., has driven his automobile 183,000 miles without even denting a fender, it is said.

There are three makes of cars on the Continent powered with 16-cylinder engines. The Bucciali Brothers use an engine with twin banks of eights. Bugatti has a 16-cylinder, 183-cubic-inch engine and Maserati also has a twin-eight. These are not all in regular production yet, but in 1931 the 16-cylinder engine seems to have the call on special designs.

The Austin has a new small car which seats seven passengers comfortably. In general appearance it looks much larger than it is, due to the narrow lines which terminate at the front with twin bumpers. Wire wheels are fitted on the regular stock car. Sliding bucket seats are provided and the interior fittings are luxurious.

The English two-seater Midget is another "baby" car with decidedly sporty lines. Luggage space is provided in the usual rear-seat compartment. The top, of fabric, fits over the body to the windshield, no running boards are used and the upholstery is real leather.

One of the outstanding features of French and Italian cars for 1931 is the supercharger with low horsepower engines. This gives the designer a chance to pay more attention to body lines than ever before, as the added motive accessory allows for a smaller power plant than usual.

Where the bodies are somewhat wider than usual, and no running boards are employed, French coach builders have realized the necessity of protecting the delicate polished panels on the side of the car with stout steel bumpers under the doors, supported directly by the side members of the frame.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Maybell Swanson, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur E. Swanson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Eva C. Fletcher, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Blanch Isenberg, Greenville, Miss.
Mrs. Elsie Finder, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jane Russell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Howarth, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Mary C. Wray, Columbus, O.
Mrs. A. R. Frieberg, Schenectady, N. Y.
A. R. Frieberg, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Martha Weiglow, Baraboo, Wis.
A. C. Elkerton, West Roxbury, Mass.
Lewis E. Frost, Gloucester, Mass.
Albert Seppala, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary A. Codick, Grand View, Ind.
Miss Fannie A. Fargo, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert W. Mountford, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret M. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Miss Viola D. Farr, Marblehead, Mass.
Mrs. June E. Ward, Portland, Me.
Betty I. Hadley Ward, Portland, Me.
Rosamonde E. Fryers, St. John, N. B., Can.
Mrs. Frank M. Groccia, Newton Highlands, Mass.
Ernest H. Tilly, South Norwalk, Conn.
Mrs. Irene Calkins, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Donna T. Sheahan, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. R. J. Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.
L. D. Maupin, Los Angeles, Calif.

South Boston-Hull Bridge Plan Opposed

Opposition to the proposed construction of a bridge between South Boston and Hull to facilitate traffic flow to the South Shore, was voiced by Mayor James M. Curley and Boston business, yachting and shipping interests at a public hearing at the State House, Nov. 12, held by the special legislative committee appointed to consider the plan.

Opponents based their arguments mainly on the ground that the bridge would handicap Boston's shipping business at a time when the city is competing with other ports for added business.

In favor of the proposal, Joseph A. Conway of Hull pointed out that the bridge would reduce the distance between Boston and Hull from 25 to 7 or 8 miles, thus making the ideal living conditions and miles of beaches in that section more accessible to workers in Boston.

Mr. Conway estimated the cost of the bridge at about $20,000,000, and thought it could be constructed so as not to interfere materially with navigation.

Immigrants Helped by Travelers Aid

Greater cooperation with other charitable institutions in the work of the Travelers Aid Society of Boston during the summer is reported by Miss Marjorie Warren, executive director.

Miss Warren reports that the organization has helped more than 500 immigrants to establish themselves in this country since last June, has aided countless travelers to their destinations; reunited hundreds of children separated from their parents, and has financed many return fares to homes of those finding themselves in Boston without funds.

Immigrants arriving in Boston were met at their boat and taken care of until located with friends or relatives, Miss Warren said, and were helped in straightening out money changes and finding employment. The society also found them educational institutions, where they could receive instruction in English.

Besides carrying on their regular work during the summer, the society cooperated with the Tercentenary Committee of Boston, and at their booths in the South and North Stations gave out information regarding Tercentenary activities and points of interest in Boston.

HIRING OF MEN WITH FAMILIES ADVOCATED

Retail stores of Boston have been asked to give preference in employment to applicants who have dependents wherever such applicants are properly qualified for jobs that may be open, by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board, notified the stores Nov. 12 that the board is cooperating with the Governor's Emergency Committee on Unemployment and points out to member stores the importance of this measure, requesting that they follow the plan.

PROHIBITION VICTORY IN END FORECAST

LOWELL, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. William H. Tilton, of Cambridge, on Nov. 13 told the Massachusetts Federation of Churches meeting that Massachusetts has not had sufficient experimentation in the matter of prohibition to give it the proper background for a strong desire to abolish liquor. She reported for the moral welfare committee.

"Experimentation in the South and West with dry law enforcement," Mrs. Tilton said, "has shown that prohibition with all its faults, is the best system." She emphasized the point that in the fight for prohibition in Massachusetts some skirmishes would be lost now and then, but that the campaign would be won eventually.

HARVARD TO STUDY VIBRATION PROBLEMS

Harvard Engineering School is offering a new course this year on vibration problems as they arise in the design of machines and in the construction of high buildings. The course is under the direction of Prof. Arthur E. Norton of the engineering school and the two lecturers are Jesse Ormondroyd of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and A. L. Kimball of the General Electric Company.

This movement is intended to acquaint graduates with an understanding of the physical and mathematical basis of mechanical vibration and with the literature so that they may handle the problems related to the ever-increasing size, speed and power now developing in the engineering world.

COLBY COLLEGE MOVE TO AUGUSTA OPPOSED

Boston Colby College Alumnæ voted unanimously against the proposed removal of Colby College from Waterville, Me., to Augusta, Me., at the semi-annual business meeting and reunion at the College Club, Boston, Nov. 12.

Mrs. Howard Breckinbridge Malley, president of the alumnæ, presided at the business session. Mrs. Helen Hascomb Hill spoke at length on "The Future of Colby," in which she discussed the proposed change in the college site. Final action will be taken by the board of trustees at a meeting to be held Nov. 21.

Connecticut Urged to Stand by Itself

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, on Nov. 11 declared that Connecticut should desert New England in consideration of its industrial, commercial and agricultural future. He presented figures tending to show that this state has nothing in common with the northern states except tradition.

The statement was made in his annual report at the manufacturers' association convention at the Connecticut State Agricultural College.

He also outlined his diagnosis of the economic depression, declaring he had experienced all economic difficulties since 1897, but had seen none as serious as that of this year. The solution, he said, lay in the increase of consuming power.

MAYORS NOMINATED IN FOUR MUNICIPALITIES

Candidates for Mayor were chosen Nov. 12 in Quincy, Haverhill, Gardner and Peabody. In Quincy Mayor McGrath and Russell T. Bates were nominated. At Haverhill A. Franklin Priest and Mayor Forest V. Z. Smith were chosen. George C. Swegney and Charles H. Hartshorn were nominated in the Gardner primaries, while the candidates chosen at Peabody were James E. McMann and J. Leo Sullivan.

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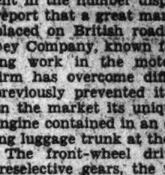
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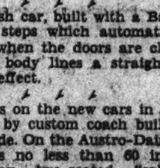
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY DR. JOHN M. TUTT, C.S.B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B. of Kansas City, Mo., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: A Religion of Truth, Love and Life, Triumphant," at noon (12:10) today, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in Tremont Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

"Luke, author of the third Gospel and of The Acts, who accompanied the Apostle Paul on some of his missionary journeys, was referred to by Paul as 'the beloved physician.'

"Although Luke makes no mention of healing works done by himself, it is a fair inference that when he became a convert to the Christ-way of salvation, he turned from the use of material to the use of spiritual means in healing.

"In our own time there are many 'physicians' who are turning away from the practice of materia medica to Christian Science as the best way of healing the ills of mankind. We have one such with us today,—one who for many years has been serving humanity as a practitioner and teacher of Christian Science.

"It is my privilege to present to you our speaker for today, Dr. John M. Tutt, of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, under whose auspices this lecture is being given."

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

It is now generally known that in the year 1866 Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Principle, laws and rules of Scientific Christianity, and named her discovery Christian Science. This discovery, which she defined as the "divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love," (Science and Health, p. 107) was revealed to her under divine inspiration and through spiritual understanding of the Bible, yet Mrs. Eddy did not offer the world a new religion. Indeed the world was not asking for a new religion. It had then, as it has now, a surfeit of religious beliefs. It is said that of the Christian religion alone there have been over three hundred variant sects. But the world did need, desperately, to be healed of disease, of sin, of poverty and limitation and of discord,—it needed the true interpretation of the religion of Jesus Christ. Responsive to humanity's need, Mrs. Eddy wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and established her church on the Scriptural and spiritual foundation of Christ healing, and so justified in precept and practice, by healing the sick and saving the sinning, the denomination known as The Church of Christ, Scientist. That this tree of God's planting is bearing good fruit in renewed health and corrected lives, no informed person can deny. In betterment of mind, morals, body; in increasing spirituality; in Christian character and brotherly kindness, its beneficiaries bear witness to the restorative, reformative, regenerative effect of scientific Christianity operating in human affairs. Christian Science is indeed a religion, a religion of Truth, a religion of Love, a religion of Life, triumphant.

The Central Point of Christian Science

In Science and Health (p. 454) Mrs. Eddy tells us: "The superiority of spiritual power over sensuous is the central point of Christian Science." Sensuous power, so called, is the supposed power of mortal mind, or mind in matter, and it is comprehensible only to the physical senses, in other words, to itself alone. Spiritual power, on the contrary, is that thought-force emanating from the one divine Mind. Hence it is the expression of the only real power, or God. It can be grasped only through the spiritual or real senses. A recent dictum of physical science holds that the five physical senses are reducible to one, the sense of touch. Thus a mortal hears, sees, tastes and smells through the sense of feeling, or sensation in matter. In Christian Science the validity of the material senses is challenged, and these alleged senses are revealed as counterfeits of the spiritual senses, which true senses also are reducible to one—spiritual understanding. And so spiritual power, or understanding, that is, true feeling, stands superior to sensuousness, or sensation in matter. When all is said, that superiority stands as the central point of Christian Science, and when all is done, that superiority is the demonstration of Christian Science in human experience.

It is literally true that we feel our way in Truth, Life, and Love, and as our thought and lives become spiritualized we feel our way unerringly, triumphantly. That feeling is the sixth sense of Spirit. It cannot be described, defined, isolated or located materially, but it witnesses the healing and saving power of God operating in human consciousness and in human lives. The provable, and ofttimes proved superiority of spiritual power over sensuous would appear to leave evil at a disadvantage, and so it does. But since evil is never destroyed till it acknowledges itself to be nothing—that is, ceases to present its claims to reality, to existence, to presence and to power, we are admonished by both the Bible and the Christian Science textbook always to be alert to error's false claims and active against them. We must not merely assume error to be nothing, but must actually prove its nothingness by destroying its claims with spiritual power. In the same way and to the same degree that we come to know, to feel, the presence and power of good we come to feel the utter absence of evil. Spirituality and sensuousness cannot both occupy the same ground in our consciousness. Which shall it be?

Genuine Metaphysics

Christian Science, then, commits the student to what Mrs. Eddy terms (Science and Health, p. 550), "the true and spiritual Life," the consciousness of which should appear now even as it will appear hereafter. Such a commission arrays one splendidly against all that is unlike Spirit. Christian Science is the only religion in the world's history to reason logically that the opposite characters of Spirit and matter, their completely antithetic essence and qualities, determine one to be true and the other false, one to be the real and the other the unreal. Accepting the declaration of the Master: "God is a Spirit," Christian Science reaches the conclusion that Spirit is the real and matter is the unreal, and that however real to the human senses matter may seem to be, matter, the unreal, does not actually exist.

The word metaphysics which, correctly defined, is applicable to Christian Science and descriptive of its idealism, means literally "beyond matter." But the processes of the so-called human mind are not beyond matter. Material psychology, or brainology, as taught by all systems of religion and philosophy other than Christian Science, deals with the human mind as resident in brain matter, and so finds the human mind to be dependent upon matter for manifestation. Christian Science declares the alleged metaphysics of the human mind to be spurious, because at no point do such so-called mental systems reach beyond matter. Only that is genuinely metaphysical which is beyond both matter and the essence of matter—beyond the so-called human mind. Christian Science, truly metaphysical, recognizes the universal intelligence, the infinite divine Mind and its manifestation, ideas, to be reality, and deals with the human, finite mind and its manifestation, material things, as unreality, as a misstatement or misunderstanding of real Mind, a misunderstanding of God and His ideas, man and the universe. Christian Science declares that this deception can be corrected so that materiality will disappear from human consciousness, the only place it could appear, and the correct statement, revealing the ideas of pure Mind, will appear in consciousness. And Christian Science teaches and is proving that because the human body expresses human thought, correction of human thought has such an effect on the human body as to eliminate the abnormalities comprised in the whole catalogue of evil, disease, crime, poverty, all discord and death. And Christian Science avers that it is both scientific and Christian for this brood of errors to be disposed of even now, in practical and proper sequence, pending the final correction of the basic error, the belief in the existence of matter and mortal mind, and pending the recognition of the eternal spiritual facts of being.

Salvation and the Savior

Salvation, then, considered as the reformation and transformation of human life in its entirety, here or hereafter, or considered as the correction or healing of individual faults of body, morals, or mind, involves the divinely metaphysical process of spiritualization of thought and life. This process is variously called in Christian Science, prayer, treatment and demonstration. It involves first, a reversing, a dematerializing or mentalizing of things into thoughts. Thus viewed, abnormalities are seen to be primarily mental, states of consciousness externalized. Jesus indicated this necessity to resolve things into thoughts when he said: "All these evil things come from within, and defile the man." Jesus referred all material things and events first to their origin, the so-called human mind. Thus he struck at the source of all evil. The next step in salvation may be termed rejection of error. This process consists in realizing these mental states to be false or supposititious—nothing masquerading as something. Jesus indicated that step when he said to the seemingly convincing argument of personal sense: "Get thee behind me, Satan." To Jesus, wrong concepts were a palpable falsity, unreal, hence nonexistent, and so to be rejected as unworthy of recognition or credence. Jesus was no muck-raker. He stirred up error only to destroy it. He knew that evil uncovered is powerless, but that evil is not uncovered till its nothingness appears to consciousness. The third and final step in salvation is replacement of error with Truth. Christ Jesus indicated this storative ministry of Truth when he declared, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." True metaphysics thus brings the Christ, the healing and saving Truth of God, divine Mind, to bear upon the errors of belief, to the elimination of the evil, and the establishment in human consciousness of good. Now, what is the Christ? Indeed, what could replace a wrong thought but a right idea? Christ is the spiritual idea of salvation, or Truth, which comes to human consciousness to reverse, reject and replace whatever is wrong in human experience; indeed eventually to replace so-called human life itself, and to reveal the Life divine. Jesus was the individual in whom the Christ, or spiritual idea of salvation, wrought the complete transformation, thus furnishing the full example for you and for me and for all. His was the one perfect example of reversal, rejection and replacement of every evil thought and thing, the rejection of sin, disease, pain, and even the last enemy, death, and the replacement of evil with good, of matter with Spirit. Thus Christ Jesus is the Savior through what he was and what he did, and we are to be saved by following him, in all he was and did. Christian Scientists peculiarly love and glorify and honor Christ Jesus. They acknowledge his sacrifice and achievement in behalf of all mankind; and they recognise the practicability of his teaching and works, and obediently set themselves to walk in his steps all the way he trod. Christian Science teaches that salvation is to be expected, not through Jesus' supposed death, but through the life he lived, triumphant over death. Of our proper relation to him, Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 270), "Fidelity to his precepts and practice is the only passport to his power; and the pathway of goodness and greatness runs through the modes and methods of God."

The Reign of Divine Truth, Love and Life

The religion of Christian Science teaches men to live normal, simple and wholesome lives—indeed to live much as other people do. Nevertheless, Christian Science makes practical a high idealism, a conception of limitless Life; a conception of Truth all powerful; and a spiritual conception of Love triumphant. In "The Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston," Mrs. Eddy has directed all Christian Scientists to pray each one day: "Thy kingdom come; let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" Christian Scientists are not taught to view this beautiful prayer in any superstitious attitude. They do not in praying forfeit spontaneity by vain repetitions. They know that the mere repeating of words, however fervently, never alone could be effective prayer. But they endeavor unceasingly through prayer to become conscious of the presence and power of Christ these words express; to establish in thought and living the reign and rule of universal harmony. Thus in Christian Science even human life and human love become radiant with divine qualities reflected from Him, God, who, the Bible teaches, is Infinite Life, Truth and Love; God whose essence or substance is Spirit, divine Mind, not matter; whose qualities are spiritual, or divinely mental, not material; whose creations partake of the nature of Mind, that is, are ideas and not material things. The purpose of Christian Science is to bring into human understanding the true sense of being. This spiritual achievement involves the reversal, rejection and replacement of the sense-evident, untrue presentation of materiality in all its phases. Human life is founded on the alleged power, attraction, adhesion and cohesion of matter. In Science and Health (page 293) Mrs. Eddy has written: "The material so-called gases and forces are counterfeits of the spiritual forces of divine Mind, whose potency is Truth, whose attraction is Love, whose adhesion and cohesion are Life, perpetuating the eternal facts of being." Christian Science teaches that material forces are not actual, but are the supposed reversals or negations of the real spiritual forces of divine Mind, counterfeits of that thought-force which, in Bible language "spake, and it was done." Now what are the opposites, which, denying the spiritual truths of divine Mind—potency, attraction, adhesion and cohesion—are manifested in the so-called material gases and forces, and which, being the opposite of God's good qualities, are the procurers of the world's evil? According to divine metaphysics and Scriptural authority, and in the light of human experience, we may determine ignorance to be a negation of the potency of divine Truth; sin to be a reversal of the attraction of divine Love; and fear to be an opposite of the adhesion and cohesion of divine Life. Ignorance, sin and fear: what a malevolent triad, these synonyms of evil! How inevitable they have seemed to be in the experience of all of us! But Christian Science offers the way of escape. This is the blessed assurance: The divine trinity, Truth, Love and Life, constitutes one universal remedy, which understood, corrects all error, healing sickness, sin and discord of every sort. Let us consider then, first, the power of divine Truth over ignorance; secondly, the attraction of divine Love versus sin; and lastly the adhesion and cohesion of divine Life triumphant over fear.

The Potency of Truth Versus Ignorance

Surely the power of divine Mind finds expression in truth. Mrs. Eddy calls Christ the idea of Truth, because Christ expresses God's nature and power through His son, acting to heal and to save, to destroy error's false claims of activity and to save mortals from the dire effects of belief in such claims. The healing and saving power of Truth operates through understanding. Ignorance is lack of, or departure from, understanding. Now just as matter and mortal mind are the supposed opposites of divine Mind and its creation, so the alleged power of matter and mortal mind is the opposite of Truth, that is, error. Hence error has no power. Everything that really exists is powerful, full of power, full of truth. There is no real power in a lie, in error, because there is no truth in it. Thus Christian Science views all evil as powerless; and thus it saps the foundations of sickness and sin. All evil disappears as ignorance is displaced in human consciousness by knowledge of the facts of being.

One of the material forces counterfeiting spiritual Truth is electricity. Is it not significant that despite an extensive and practical working knowledge of electricity, physical science remains ignorant of what that force actually is? Christian Science discloses that since electricity is material, its essence must be mortal mind, because matter is the expression of mortal mind. And Christian Science further declares that whatever the employment of electricity has done to advance the human race, is but the counterfeit of the genuine unfoldment of spiritual Truth in consciousness. Thus considered, all material progress, in reversal, reveals spiritual unfoldment. So in human consciousness, electricity, radioactivity and the more recent theories and developments and prospects of interatomic force, are typical of the evolution of human thought out of itself. The more matter is displaced in favor of its essence, mortal mind, the thinner mortal mind's mask becomes, for remember mortal mind cannot express itself save as matter. Thus, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, material inventions "light the way to the Church of Christ" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 345). Eventually the whole paraphernalia of matter will vanish, only to be replaced by spiritual truth and the eternal facts of being. But Christian Science, while fostering and utilizing all that is beneficial in material progress, recognizes and employs now what physical science ultimately will attain only at the end of its rainbow of hopes and labors, the working knowledge of the all-power of pure Mind. That power is established now in human experience in the least demonstration of Christian Science. Hear the prophetic wisdom of Isaiah: "Surely your turning of things upside down shall be esteemed as the potter's clay." Always the so-called gases and forces of matter are ignorant counterfeits of the spiritual potency which is Truth. Knowledge is power and said the Psalmist, "power belongeth unto God," which is to say, understanding belongs to divine Mind. Christian Science equips the earnest student with Truth and with the truth about error, namely, that error is untrue and hence nonexistent. This knowledge both of good and also of the false claims of evil, gives one power over evil to reverse and destroy its false claims in every phase of human life. The Christian Scientist rightly should possess a large measure of scientific understanding of Christ, Truth, and of how to utilize the power of Truth triumphant over error.

The Attraction of Love Versus Sin

The attraction of divine Spirit, God, is Love. Love is the power that gently and irresistibly impels all ideas, all God's children, toward the heavenly Father-Mother, the divine Mind. This divine influence is illustrated in pure human affection, for there love is the attraction impelling toward the qualities of good in the object of affection. This attraction of good brings out such qualities in man and things. The sun's brightness is reflected in the flower which turns its smiling face to the sun. In the attraction of divine Love, there is creative power, for divine Love alone is the Father-Mother, or self-complete creator which, as divine Mind, conceives all things. Thus the power of Love produces God's knowledge or conception of Himself—man, who is the offspring of Love's attraction. Divine Love is thus wisdom; and the nearest approach to divine Love in human life is witnessed in our most intelligent acts. One cannot divide between love and wisdom, between the attraction of divine Love and the conception of divine Truth. The wise thing to do is always the loving act. In our relations with our fellow men the way of wisdom is always the way of loving kindness. Sometimes the wise course is the path of expediency, of human proprieties, but always it is the way of divine Principle. Our love for our fellow men is wholesome, and our fellow man is safe in our love, if we are held in that spiritual-mindedness, the power of which is divine Truth and the attraction of which is divine Love.

The attraction of divine Love, then, is creative; it conceives, brings out or produces Love's qualities, namely, right ideas, the offspring of Mind's intelligence. This attraction is reflection, or divine Mind's knowing, and the result is man, including the universe, or the offspring of creative Love.

Now by the supposed law of opposites, the so-called carnal mind claims a power to create materially. Mrs. Eddy called the falsely creative and destructive counterfeit of divine attraction, animal magnetism or the supposed power of attraction resident in mortal mind and matter. This animal magnetism, mesmerism or hypnotism, she denounced as synonymous with evil. Here we find another of the malevolent triad, sin, falsely claiming Love's power of attraction. Sin represents itself to be loving, lovely and loyable, but we learn in Christian Science, or else we learn through bitter experience, that sin affords no true pleasure, that its promised joys are but Dead Sea apples turning to dust in our grasp. Sin, including all evil, is the progenitor of animal qualities, the opposite of real Love. Hence, divine Love is the antidote for sin; and applied to human problems, divine Love eliminates that source of mortal man's enslavement.

"Love's Essential Qualities"

What distinguishes true Christians if not their understanding and demonstration of divine Love's qualities? St. Paul in the thirteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians enumerates certain of these attributes, qualities which Jesus extended and amplified in the Sermon on the Mount.

What says St. Paul? "Love suffereth long, and is kind." Jesus, when he dipped the sop for Judas, the one to whom he alluded when he said: "Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?" showed in true oriental fashion the highest possible mark of consideration and loyalty for a friend. Do we love even when our affections are not reciprocated? Do we return good for evil, love for hate? If a man compel us to go a mile with him, do we gladly go with him twain? Do we indeed go all the way with our fellow-man in sincere love? Do we even lay down our lives for our friends and for our foes also? Let us consider seriously whether our persistent problems may not need just the solvent of love? Should we not truly love much, since much has been forgiven us? The forgiving of wrongs, whether actual or fancied, makes one strong in Truth. Love "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Do we in the spirit of Christ's love, turn the other cheek? That is going all the way, for there are only two cheeks to turn. Are we destroying our enemies by making them our friends? Are we easily provoked? Do we think evil of others or of ourselves? Do we rejoice in iniquity, or in the truth? Do we envy, covet? Let us resolve that the practice of divine Love's qualities shall determine us truly disciples of Christ. Such qualities are the sterling mark of a Christian. Love "seeketh not her own." Any human love that is selfish is unprincipled. It is not of God, and hence is of mortal mind, mesmeric, deceptive and therefore harmful. Unselfed love gives the lie to the basis and structure of material psychology, which declares for a selfish motive in every human thought and act. Unselfishness sustains the idealism and life of Christ Jesus and holds Scientific Christianity, or Christian Science, aloft as God's refutation of mortal mind's psychology. Do we seek wealth, place, power and happiness unworthily, from selfish motives? Do we seek Truth for the loaves and fishes? Then our demonstration is halting and protracted, or impossible, and even our triumphs are failures. Do we, on the contrary, include all mankind in our affections and aims? Unselfed love is radiant, not absorptive; it is a reflection of the divine Love expressed naturally by all the good God so impartially bestows. "Love never faileth." The patient servant of humanity finds full compensation in divine Love's qualities, rather than in any human expectation of reward. The conscious possession of these attributes is Love's recompense of love, and is enough, for sin, all evil, cannot stand before Love's qualities. "Many waters (much evil) cannot quench love." Love's essential qualities, realized and practiced, will be a divine attraction, potent and active to lead us away from the deceitfulness of sin, disease, death, all evil, into the safety and joy and peace of His marvelous light. Mrs. Eddy has epitomized Christian Science in these words: "Nothing is worthy the name of religion save one lowly offering—love." (Miscellany, p. 258.)

"Ah, Lord, so often as I go, I blunder all unthinkingly into a chilling thought that shrivels dawning joy, as frost will blacken tiny tender buds—or just the slightest careless touch will mar the feathered wings of gorgeous butterflies.

"Teach me to love—that little children's eyes may light with confidence and joy when they meet mine.

"Teach me to love—that neither look, nor act, nor attitude of mine may take from those I meet one single bit of peace, one particle of joy.

"Teach me to be so radiant with love that I may pass in safety to and fro, nor leave one wistful thought in hearts I leave behind.

"Teach me to love—that saddened eyes may smile—that weary backs may straighten from the touch of sympathy.

"And so, dear Lord, that I may be a blessing wheresoe'er I go—nor hinder any slightest thought from finding Thee—teach me to love!" (Christian Science Sentinel.)

The Adhesion and Cohesion of Life Versus Fear

Again Mrs. Eddy tells us that the adhesion and cohesion of the spiritual forces of divine Mind are Life. Thus Life perpetuates the eternal facts of being. Its life is that which enables anything to endure. Cohesion and adhesion imply coöperation. These qualities also imply continuity, which is an elemental attribute of Life, God. Continuous unfoldment and permanence without limitation is the very substance of the Life which is God. Such endurance without beginning and ending must be infinite, hence spiritual, not material. Adhesion and cohesion are comprised in spiritual life, and hence mortal mind's claims of adhesion and cohesion in matter are spurious, limited, and not permanent. The belief that the adhesion and cohesion of life can be disrupted and life's opposite, death, result, this belief may be termed the negation or opposite of Life, indeed Life itself. Now what is the opposite of Life's adhesion and cohesion? May we not locate a negation of Life in the final one of the malevolent triad, fear, one of the procuring causes of all sickness, abnormality, all evil, fear, a general term for Life's opposite? St. Paul speaks of those "who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." Fear of death induces the condition of death, or the false belief of the termination of Life. Limited life is equivalent to death, and fear is a belief in limited life.

There is in human experience but one channel through which evil can come to pass, and that is the way of fear. Such a statement, including as it does the entire catalogue of evil, requires the broadest definition of fear, a definition comprehensive enough to cover such phases of evil as seem to place mortal man in the rôle of victim or innocent bystander; such phases of evil as circumstances over which the individual appears to have no control,—accidents, contagion, heredity, in short the category of ignorant and malicious evil beliefs. Thus fear is primarily a belief in those qualities of mortal thought which produce death, including all sense of limitation or disruption, all opposite of adhesion and cohesion. The belief in such eventualities may be held consciously or tacitly, but always it includes the expectation that they may come to pass. And so fear is the expectation of evil in all its sin, disease, discord and death-procuring phases. Is it any wonder the Apostle exclaimed: "Fear hath torment"? Well might he have added: Fear hath all the torment there could be!

Fear is the great enemy of health, well-being and doing, happiness, and even of human life itself. Christian Science diminishes and eliminates fear. It does not increase and perpetuate it. Christian Science prolongs human life, yet it is not the object of Christian Science to prolong human life. That is its effect, produced by the elimination from human consciousness of fear that the adhesion and cohesion of Life can be disrupted. But human life will thus be purified, elevated and prolonged to that happy day when every false, limited concept of Life shall have been replaced by right ideas of the eternal facts of being—those facts which Mrs. Eddy insists should appear now, and which are appearing increasingly to many day by day.

The effect of Christian Science, then, is to make one unafraid. Christian Science increases confidence in good; it gives assurance of the presence and power and permanence of good, and the consequent absence of evil, and the alleged power of evil. Such confidence and assurance are not human hope. The Christian Scientist's confidence is born of his vision and grasp of the illimitable adhesion and cohesion of the facts of being here and now. He is entering into Life, and fear is vanishing. With Job he cries: "I know that my redeemer liveth," and in Jesus' promise he rejoices.—"Because I live, ye shall live also." The student of Christian Science has a greater knowledge of the claims of evil and of their spurious nature, and consequently less fear of evil in all its aspects. He is, therefore, tormented less on all accounts by evil. Consequently he is happier, and lives a fuller and more wholesome and useful life. He comes thus into greater joy and peace, health and activity for good and against error. He fears less, and to that extent becomes immune from evil's attacks. Evil, whether sin, disease or other discord, has no power or seeming reality until given both in the individual's conscious or unconscious thought. With concepts of good adhering and cohering in consciousness, the entrance of fear is precluded. To repeat, then, fear is broadly a belief or an acquiesence in, and consequent expectation of, evil; a belief that good, Life, is not all, or is absent; that one can be separated from Life, Truth and Love; it is belief in the general so-called laws of matter, physiology, pathology and what not. False belief is primarily, of course, in general mortal mind, but it seeks to find expression in individual human thought. And if one makes too much of evil by giving it reality, place, personality and power, or makes too little of it by ignoring its false claims, one may hardly hope to escape the dire results of such folly. Obviously to the one who sees evil as something, evil becomes at that point to him a reality, and he concedes, thereby, all it claims as to origin, existence and effects; and conceding it, he fears it and expects its effects to appear soon or late. But how reassuring it is to know that anything one is afraid of is unreal. Those who recognise evil's claims, know them for their falsity and are unafraid, immune. Fear lost, all evil is lost. Christian Scientists are learning to be unafraid of disease, accidents, lust, poverty, and death itself, just as they are even now unafraid they will commit murder, theft and other more common offenses. Such fearlessness is not animal courage which drives ahead, even though afraid. It is the unafraidness born of conscious knowledge of God's allness, His presence and power, and the consequent impotence, the nothingness of evil. In the utter absence from consciousness of fear, an aviator may fly over the ocean in certainty immune from disaster. He knows to do what he achieves; but he could as surely walk across on the sea did he but believe, so conceive, or know. Each of us may be daily performing some such miracle of life over fear. We see what we believe. Human limitations comprise human life, but many are learning to abide in the consciousness of limitless Life, in existence as the reflection, the conscious thought, of divine Mind. We may recognize that we are, in Truth, that very conscious activity, idea, and so inspired, we, considered humanly, will live more and fear less.

Perhaps the most tormenting fear to which humanity is subjected, more tormenting even than the fear of death itself, and indeed a phase of that basic fear, is the dread of loss or lack of material substance. St. Paul, using as a type of material existence, the simile of money, declares that "the love of money is the root of all evil." In the light of Christian Science, money, and all it stands for in human thought, may be regarded as the counterfeit of substance, of God, that is, of Life. The love of money is indeed the root of all evil, but the understanding of what lies back of and in reverse of money, constitutes our hold on Life. Hence, one needs to have a proper concept of and regard for money as typifying substance and supply—the eternal adherence and coherence of Life. A recent highly satirical play touches upon a great metaphysical fact, a fact which, rightly interpreted, goes far beyond the material psychology of achievement and possession, when after coming suddenly into great wealth through an unexpected turn in the tide of his fortunes, the hero declares with great assurance: "I could have been rich before if I had thought of it." Even in this world's possessions we are as rich as we think ourselves to be. But Christian Science is teaching men to identify themselves with the illimitable substance which is true Mind, whose supply is adherent and coherent in Life itself; pure Mind, the presence and permanence of whose ideas insure wealth, health, and usefulness, and exclude the fear of lack or loss. Such riches transcend human understanding of substance and supply; but such spiritual possessions reveal fullness of Life, in which poverty and want are unknown.

God's Messenger; Her Leadership

A wise man has said: "If a man live a life time and have one friend, his life is justified." Then what of the life of Mary Baker Eddy, beloved and revered by multiplying millions of grateful hearts, lives redeemed through her ministrations from the bondage of sin, ignorance, and fear, a people brought "out of darkness into His marvelous light"? Mrs. Eddy once wrote to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship: "Millions may know that I am the Founder of Christian Science. I alone know what that means." (Miscellany, p. 249). But these millions may know that, as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy was divinely given a peculiar work to do; and they also may know her as their Leader and friend. They loyally may follow her footsteps even as she followed Christ. They may acknowledge her Leadership in the government, guidance and guardianship of her words and works. They may recognize the spiritual idea of Truth, Life and Love, present today as it was when she walked among men; the spiritual idea of God present indeed always, but now, because of what Mrs. Eddy lived to do, known of them as the healing and saving Christ.

What it meant to Mary Baker Eddy to be the Founder of Christian Science no man may know, but she herself has said: "The lame, the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the sick, the sensual, the sinner, I wished to save from the slavery of their own beliefs and from the educational systems of the Pharaohs, who today, as of yore, hold the children of Israel in bondage. I saw before me the awful conflict, the Red Sea and the wilderness; but I pressed on through faith in God, trusting Truth, the strong deliverer, to guide me into the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged." (Science and Health, p. 226.) All the world may know that for forty-five years Mrs. Eddy faced a life of semi-invalidism; that from the buffetings of the world, harsh without a cause to this refined and gentle woman, she turned, because of her deeply religious and spiritual nature, naturally to God. Forty-five years of preparation, years in which spiritual mindedness and faith in God carried her through, despite ill health and the unappreciation, even cruelty, of a world too materially minded to understand that she looked for the land of Christian Science, the consciousness of divine Truth and Love and Life. The world may know that at an age when humanity is prone to look upon life in retrospect, Mrs. Eddy, receiving the reward of her earnest search for relief from the ills that had so long beset her, and looking not backward but eagerly forward, followed in the way God had for her, a path of nearly another half-century of service and sacrifice, of toil which was in itself triumph. These two almost equal divisions of Mrs. Eddy's life furnish the strongest possible evidence of the efficacy of Christian Science to bind up broken bodies and to spiritualize human existence. During the first half of her life while constantly searching the Bible for the deep things of God, she nevertheless gave material systems of treatment exhaustive study, and even for a time practiced material medicine. She also studied and applied the various mental medical methods, and abandoned them all because they failed to heal her or to satisfy her longing for Truth. Then she found Christian Science and health, and entered upon that glorious half-century of healing, preaching, teaching, writing—ceaseless activity, building and shaping, guarding and guiding the mighty movement she established. Her body no longer incapacitated, Mrs. Eddy's busy selfless life was itself a convincing witness to the efficacy of Christian Science to heal and to prevent the ills to which humanity has always been subjected.

To that witness, I myself, as one of her grateful beneficiaries, would add the testimony of a life almost equally divided between twenty-five years of materialism with its attendant liability to disease and discord of body, mind and morals, its heartaches, depression and hopeless horizon, the joylessness of a life without God in the world, and a quarter-century of emergence out of that blackness into the marvelous light of Christian Science. A quarter-century of comparative freedom and fearlessness, with the shadows of misspent years blotted out in the effulgence on the forward path. I would imply no disrespect of the medical faculty who, as a class, are unremitting in their labor for humanity, but my own experience, including the study and practice of material medicine in what is known as the regular school of medicine, contrasted with nearly twenty-five years of the study and practice of Christian Science, compels me to testify to the superiority of Christian Science Mind-healing over the material methods of medicine and so-called mental science. I have seen, indeed I have experienced through Christian Science, the healing of the most inveterate cases, cases hopeless in medical practice and prognosis. The practice of Christian Science today is recruited largely from the so-called incurables, and any advertised practitioner of Christian Science could tell of sufferers coming for help at the instance of their former medical consultants. Christian Science meets and masters on the basis of the one Mind, God, the power of Truth over error, all human ills, whether acute or chronic, whether of body, or of mind, or of heart; but the triumphs of Christian Science are even greater in the realm of prevention. The evil one experience is not more real than the evil one preyents. The Christian Scientist daily experiences the truth of the adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and he gratefully counts his highest blessings in the errors he avoids. Thus his recurring sense of exaltation at the coming of Christ with the healing touch of Truth, becomes increasingly an abiding consciousness of immunity from error, a sense of the ever-presence of Truth, Life and Love, of health and well-being, and the proportionate disappearance of ignorance, fear and sin. And he rejoices openly in the gratitude he feels toward that noble woman, God's Messenger, who brought to humanity the curative and preventive power of divine Mind acting on human beliefs, establishing the kingdom within, "the reign of divine Truth, Life and Love." (Church Manual, p. 41). No fulsome praise does he bestow upon Mrs. Eddy, his Teacher and Leader, but just gratitude and love, gratitude for her divinely bestowed mission and Leadership, love for a gracious woman whose intellect, great though it was never overshadowed her heart; whose life justified and fulfilled her own words: "Love for mankind is the elevator of the human race; it demonstrates Truth and reflects divine Love." (Miscellany, p. 288.)

His Marvelous Light

Mortal mind's counterfeiting of spiritual Truth in atomic force, or the alleged power and evolution of matter; its counterfeiting of spiritual Love in the attraction of matter, or animal magnetism, mesmerism, hypnotism; its counterfeiting of spiritual Life in the alleged adhesion and cohesion of matter, or the lie of life in matter—all that array of falsity affords mankind an opportunity to rejoice that the same law of divine Principle, God, which holds all real things as ideas of pure Mind, is a law of annihilation to the supposed reverse of those ideas. And so, in ruling out ignorance, Christian Science restores to humanity the consciousness of the potency of Truth over error. In destroying sin, Christian Science restores the sense of pure love, Love which begets good. Thus Christian Science enriches "the affections of all mankind," making men better morally, physically and mentally. In overcoming fear Christian Science restores the true sense of existence, of Life untouched by evil and its torments. Humanity's need, then, is to possess and manifest those qualities which, acting on human belief, reverse, reject and replace the abnormalities of mortal existence. Those qualities are spiritual potency expressing Truth, spiritual attraction expressing Love, and spiritual adhesion and cohesion expressing Life. Those attributes are vastly important, because just as interpreted by divine intelligence in human lives, they will bring forth "a peculiar people," a people possessing and reflecting power, attraction, adhesion and cohesion. A people having knowledge of both the reality of Truth and the unreality of error, therewith routing ignorance; a people understanding and practicing unselfed Love, and so destroying sin, all evil; a people conscious of perpetual Life, and so fearless, unbelieving in mortality's today, unterrified by its claims of an unknowable tomorrow. A people upon whose dauntless faith and glorified achievement St. Peter's admonition will fall as a benediction: "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light."

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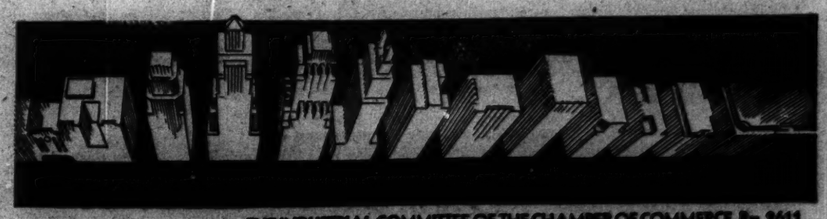

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Pussycat Trail

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Part I

THE covered wagon just starting out of the dooryard stopped with a jerk and Wendall Berry slipped nimbly to the ground. Dashing into the house they were leaving, the boy soon reappeared with a faded calico bag stuffed full of something light and dry.

"It's the catnip Grandmother asked us to bring," he explained to his sister Patience as he climbed to a seat beside her in the back of the wagon. "She has talked about that catnip every time she has written to us since we agreed to go up and live with her."

Patience laughed. "I know it, and I thought it would be a good idea to carry her something better than that old dried stuff. See, this will do for her garden."

The girl pointed to a shallow wooden box which she had pushed in under the front seat. It was filled with earth in which some spindling green catnip plants were growing.

Dot, the eight-year-old sister who had been lying full length on the best feather bed, sat up and laughed with the others.

"Look what I'm taking to Grandma. She can plant these seeds and raise some catnip herself. Mrs. Wren gave them to me when I went to say good-by."

The child held up a package wrapped in brown paper and securely tied with strips of calico.

Wendall grinned. "Looks as if Grandmother would get a supply of catnip one way or another. All aboard, Dad."

Mr. Berry, waiting beside his wife on the front seat, chirruped to the horses and they were off down the village street, people crowding to doors and windows and staring as they passed. The covered wagon was the old prairie schooner in which Grandfather Berry had traveled "out West" away back in the fifties. Now, 20 years later, it was taking his son's family up to the northern part of the State, where Grandfather Berry had homesteaded a claim and made a good home after he had returned from his western trek.

A Last Look

"Take a last look at our old diggings, girls," Wendall suggested as the prairie schooner swung around a bend of the road just out of the village.

Patience and Dot glanced back at the small house crowded in at the end of a little dingy street, but they did not look as if they were sorry to leave the crowded mill village where they had lived in one little house after another. At Grandfather's big farm 200 miles up in the north country they would have the whole outdoors for a playroom.

Half a mile beyond the town they stopped to repack some bundles and small articles which had toppled down upon Dot as she lay at ease on the feather bed. Suddenly Wendall, reaching in at the back of the wagon startled to feel something climbing nimbly up his legs. It landed between his shoulders and clung there.

"Hey!" he yelled. "Get out, will you? Take that thing off me, Patience. I can't get hold of it."

Patience was shaking with laughter as she lifted a large gray cat from her brother's back. The creature had appeared from the bushes the minute the wagon stopped.

"It's after the catnip," laughed Patience. "Those green plants shed that good smell every time you brush against them. Of course the pussies want some."

"I've seen cats and cats and cats, since we started," announced Dot. "Here are two more coming up the road and one looking over the stone wall. I shall call this the Pussycat Trail."

The little girl looked back wistfully at the cat sitting on the stone wall. It was a pretty one, black with a white shirt front, so Dot described it. She had been so wishing for a cat or kitten to keep them company, but they had none of their own and of course all these prowling pussies must be the property of families who lived hereabouts.

"Besides," argued Patience, "a kitten would eat up all my catnip plants and then run off and get lost in the woods."

By noon the steadily jogging horses had left the last settlement behind and were traveling up the long road that led into the wilderness. There was a railroad that would have taken them part of the way, but railway fares were expensive. Moreover, they had wished to take the horses for use on Grandfather's big farm, and Wendall would not hear of leaving the old prairie schooner behind.

"It's the most valuable relic we have in the family," he insisted, "and think how glad Grandfather will be to see it again."

When they stopped for the night they were thirty miles up the Pussycat Trail. A huge camp fire and a substantial supper of bread and bacon with potatoes roasted in the ashes soon made their clearing seem homelike. It was early May and pleasant weather, though the nights were still cold.

Around the Camp Fire

After supper, as they sat around the fire before going to bed, Patience remembered the growing catnip which would be in want of water by this time. She set the shallow box on the ground and drenched the plants from the pail which Wendall had filled at the spring. Then she left the box there to drain before she put it back in the wagon.

"Give me just one tiny leaf to smell," begged Dot, and when Patience had done so the little girl sat rolling the green morsel between her hands and sniffing contentedly as she listened to a story her father was telling.

Suddenly she gave a little shriek as something small and furry jumped into her lap. The shriek changed to a crow of delight as she saw that it was a kitten, a dainty little creature with tiger stripes and bright eyes. It stood on its hind legs to reach for the leaf in Dot's hand.

"Oh, Mother, Daddy, I may keep this one, mayn't I? It can't belong to anybody away up here in the woods where there isn't a house of any kind."

"Where there is a kitten there must be a house," argued Wendall, and so it proved.

A look around showed them that someone was living in a log camp a little way back from the road. It was an old woodsman, who when interviewed, agreed that the little girl was welcome to the kitten.

"Fact is, I've got four grown cats and three kittens besides this one," he explained, "so I'm glad to have one provided for. Only I'd like to beg a bit of catnip for the pussies that are left, since you seem to have a plenty."

Wendall gave him a handful of the dried leaves from the calico bag. But Patience quietly carried away her box of plants and hung it up with a piece of rope under the top of the wagon out of reach of Dash, as Wendall had named the kitten.

"We must see that Grandmother isn't cheated of her catnip after all," said Patience.

Wendall agreed. "I shan't give away any more from this bag," he said as he hung it on a nail beside the box. "With a cat in the wagon we shall have to be careful."

For two days after this they traveled on without meeting any more cats. They were getting used to the slow travel through the heart of the great forest. At night they camped in a sheltered spot and Mother Berry with the two girls made their bed in the wagon while Wendall and his father rolled up in their blankets on the pine needles or a couch of fir boughs.

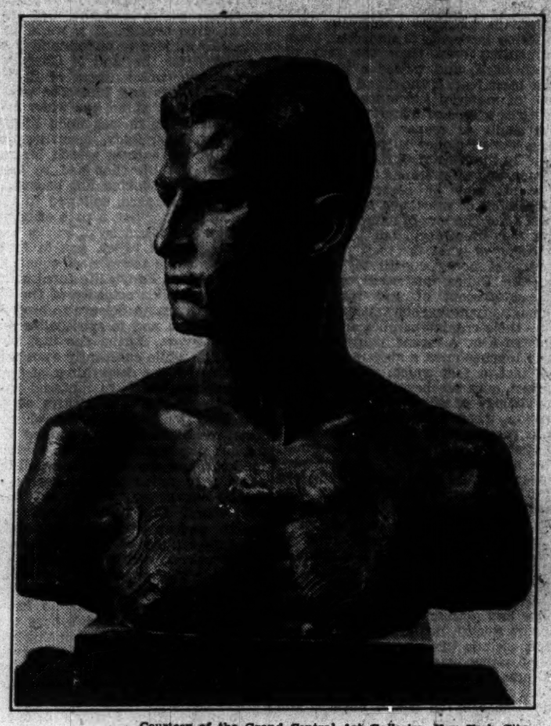
One night Patience, after watering the box of catnip plants, forgot to put it back in the wagon, and only remembered it after she was comfortably covered up in bed beside Dot, with the kitten between them.

"I'm just going to leave it there," she said sleepily. "We are surely miles from a house by this time and there won't be any cats to trouble it."

Nevertheless, when she ran to look for it in the morning, she found all the green plants crushed flat under the weight of a strange little animal that was lying curled up in the box and watching her with wild bright eyes as she approached.

"Patience did not venture to touch the small creature. "Come and look, Father," she called. "We have a visitor and I don't know who, or what, it is."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday.)



Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City
"The Yale Oarsman," by Maude Phelps Hutchins.

Current Events

Election Results: Co-operation

THE result of the elections held throughout the United States on Nov. 4 are not yet complete, but they leave no doubt that the sweeping gains of the Democrats will bring, if not the actual control of that party in the new House, at least the control of opposition forces. Democratic members together with members of the insurgent section of the Republican Party will make a formidable combination.

Such a victory at a time like the present, one of much unemployment and economic distress, afforded the Democratic Party a great opportunity for statesmanlike action, and this they were quick to recognize and seize.

Three one-time Democratic nominees for the Presidency, James M. Cox, John M. Davis and Alfred E. Smith, John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and the chosen leaders of the party in both Houses drew up a statement proclaiming that the Democrats regarded their heavy political successes "less as a political triumph than as a great opportunity for public service."

"Of course, the leaders of Democracy are thrilled by the demonstration of confidence the country has given," the Democratic pronouncement said. "But they and the others who must now assume legislative responsibility do not regard the present occasion as one for celebration or for self-gratification. The responsibilities bestowed by the election are too grave for mere manifestations of exaltation.

"The country faces a parlous situation. There is profit neither to it nor to the victors in the election in dwelling on the causes or responsibilities for this condition. The task ahead is to repair the damage, to get the ship of state back on even keel and to go ahead on a course which will bring us out of the tempest with the least disurbance and the greatest speed consistent with safety.

"The Democratic Party faces its duty with a firm determination to permit no thought of political advantage to swerve it from the course that is best for the country. It has neither the time nor the desire to punish anybody or to exalt itself. To the extent of its ability it will steer the legislation of the nation in a straight line toward the goal of prosperity, and will not permit itself to be diverted either by political expediency or a desire to show that it now dominates the enacting branch of the Government.

"To this end the Seventy-second Congress will not be an obstructive body. It will not seek to embarrass the President of the United States, but will be glad to coöperate with him and with the members of the opposite party in House and Senate in every measure that conduces to the welfare of the country."

This statement recognizes that both parties must now equally bear the burden of responsibility, since each in the new Congress will be almost equally representative of the will of the people, and this recognition should serve to sweeten party animosities and bring a more vital and wholesome recognition of the duties, responsibilities and opportunities of public service.

The Democratic members in the present Congress (for the new Congress does not meet until December of next year) will almost immediately have an opportunity to prove whether they are in agreement with this spirit of practical coöperation, for when Congress convenes in a few weeks' time President Hoover intends to ask for special emergency appropriations to expedite numerous public construction projects.

Prosperity Through "Mutuals" Among Slovenes

"Although there are but 1,000,000 Slovenes in the whole of Jugoslavia, all living in a tiny mountainous land in the extreme northwest corner of the country, more than 200,000 of them are now members of the nation's numerous types of coöperatives.

"No other people in southeast Europe has solved its economic problems so well as the tiny Slovene nation. And the results of this coöperative endeavor are evident to anyone passing through the country."

So writes a special correspondent to The Christian Science Monitor, and he adds that although the whole land is mountainous and without natural resources, it presents an appearance of wealth and prosperity. This is a remarkable achievement.

The history of the movement is interesting. More than 30 years ago, when Slovenia was under the rule of the Hapsburgs, a number of professors and priests set out to organize the peasants and poor townspeople in such a way as to make them independent of foreign bankers and merchants, who usually exploited them.

The leaders traveled from village to village, published literature, distributed books and papers and with the passage of years succeeded in drawing almost the whole peasant population into the coöperative movement. In spite of the World War and the placing of a third of the Slovene nation under Italy, where it is cut off from the Slovenes in Jugoslavia, the movement has never been stopped in its advance.

Today there are nearly 1000 coöperatives divided into three groups, and the Slovenes may truly be described as a "coöperative nation."

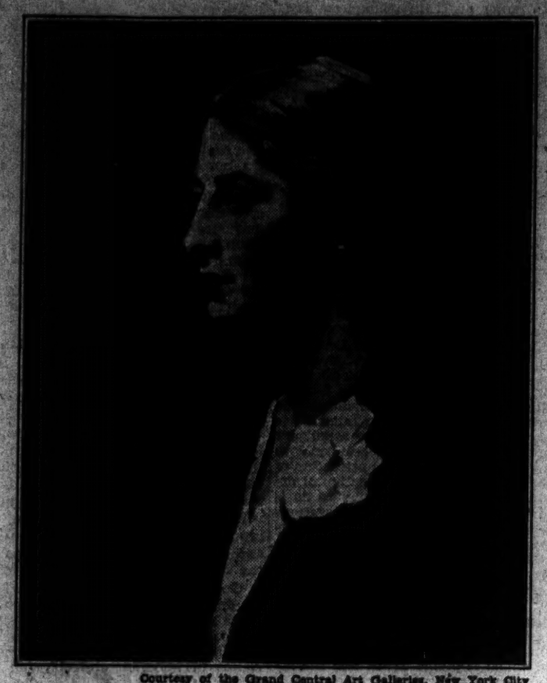
It is the coöperatives which teach saving, accounting and temperance, which direct entertainments, maintain popular reading rooms and supply much reading matter. Not less important, the coöperative have helped to discipline the Slovene people, and have given them an excellent training in social matters, so that they work together in common enterprises.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to United States Presidents Puzzle published Nov. 6:

M o C k s
C r O c k
K n O w s.
l d L e r
N a I l s
L a D l e
E d G e d
Y l E l d

(McKinley, Coolidge.)



Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City
Portrait of Helen Wills by Sidney E. Dickinson, N. A.

Athletes in Art

HOW many of you know that Helen Wills, the world's tennis champion, is an artist as well as an athlete? Indeed, she claims that she is more of an artist than she is a tennis player, but she successfully combines both worlds, and many of her paintings are from sketches of her tennis companions, her opponents and herself in action on the tennis court.

Who, looking at this portrait of her by Sidney E. Dickinson, N. A., that hangs in the Grand Central Art Galleries, would think that this quiet, pensive, and almost serious, girl is the world's champion tennis player? If you did not know her history, would you not pick her out for a quiet home girl, who would take little part in the activity of the tennis court? And yet it is the same quiet poise of mind and outlook that has won for her championship honors, and the admiration of all interested in sport and true sportsmanship.

In sharp contrast to the quiet pose in the portrait of Helen Wills is the bust labeled "The Yale Oarsman," by Maude Phelps Hutchins. Strong, muscular and determined, you would know him at once for an athlete. He is not any particular Yale oarsman, one upon whom honors, or a championship has been showered. He is not a hearthstone, or classroom hero named Jack Brown, or Ted White. He is the ideal oarsman, representing any and all oarsmen who have pulled for Yale in the well-known races of that university. Nameless though he be, were he standing in a corner of your library, would he not make for himself a place in your heart, so that whenever you read an account of the Yale races, or any other, involuntarily his image would come to mind?

N. B.

Mother Instinct On the Mohave

THIS is the true story, though an almost unbelievable one, of a little fox terrier. It comes from that vast, mysterious region of strange tales, the Mohave wastelands of southern California. The other figures in the story are the four puppies of the terrier, and the dogs' master, a desert prospector.

For many years this old prospector has followed the long trails over the burning, sun-parched reaches that lie between the San Bernardinos and the Funeral Range, looking for gold. A pair of long-eared burros, a blanket roll, grub-kit, shovel, pick and pan comprise his outfit, and likewise his sole possessions. Usually, he has journeyed afoot, letting the burros carry his pack. Lately he changed his mode of travel to that of a rattletrap buckboard. The slow-going burros pull the wobbly rig over the trail—and the prospector rides.

The change was made, not so much to suit the comfort of the grizzled treasure hunter, as to provide transportation for a little female terrier, which he found, almost starved, at an abandoned desert camp. The prospector took her for his own—feeding her from his limited grub-kit and taking her on over the trail. At first, the sharp stones and the cactus thorns cruelly cut her feet, and so he let her ride on the back of one of the burros, and on his first trip to Victorville purchased the rattletrap buckboard and a harness for the donkeys.

Mamie

In regal style, "Mamie," as her master fondly named her, went back into the desert. One morning she surprised him by dragging four tiny puppies out into the sunlight, from the nest where she had lain during the night. The prospector now had a whole family to provide for—but he didn't grumble. Instead, he lifted the whining babies, one by one, and fondled them tenderly in his horny hands.

"It's all right, Mamie," he told the terrier. "Grub is scarce, and it's a long ways between water-holes—but we'll git along—somehow. I've got an extra flapjack for you this mornin'. I know you need it!" Then he forked a savory hot cake from the stack he had just baked, over the greasewood fire, and after dipping it in bacon grease, passed it to the dog.

Two more camps were made, Mamie never venturing farther from her puppies than a few yards. She rode with them by day, and slept with them at night. Zealously, constantly she guarded them against the fierce and hungry things of the desert—gaunt coyotes, wolves and other brutes that would snatch and swallow the helpless quartet in one gulp.

One early morning, when the prospector left the camp with his battered tin bucket, to fetch water from a hidden spring, a deadly rattlesnake crawled toward the nest where the four puppies lay sleeping. Quick as a flash, Mamie, leaped to the protection of her babies. The rattle coiled—and at the challenge of the dog—struck, and fastened its fangs in the terrier's neck.

The prospector heard the commotion and hurried back—only to find poor Mamie quivering on the sand. He made swift work of the snake, but his heart sank to his boots when he lifted the limp and apparently lifeless form of the brave little terrier. There were tears in his eyes, too, when he laid her gently down in the shade of a sage bush. There was no sign of life—but he did not have the courage to bury her. And those winning puppies—

Gently he gathered them in his arms and as gently placed them in the soft nest Mamie had made for them on the floor of the buckboard. What to do with them was a problem. Without their mother he feared they would starve, for they were not yet old enough to eat such coarse provender as he must provide. Yet he could not leave them.

He made a long, hard trek that blistering hot day, to a desert ranch, where he begged the rancher's wife for aid—to save the hungry puppies. She and her husband were kindly people and quite gladly gave their help. The woman fashioned a feeding bottle, out of strips of linen, twisted on to a bottle. Then warm cow's milk was given the whining puppies.

A Long, Hard Trek

The prospector remained in the vicinity for four days—until the puppies were accustomed to their change of diet, and the way of nursing. Then he made his departure with the puppies, the bottle and a supply of canned milk.

Now comes the strange and well nigh incredible part of the story: Two days after the prospector left, the rancher and his wife were amazed, early one morning, on seeing a poor, gaunt little terrier come dragging into the yard. The creature had barely strength enough left to shamble along and could take but a few steps at a time without falling. Yet each of those steps was taken with muzzle to the ground—smelling, trailing, following a faint scent that now was several days old.

It was Mamie! She had not been killed by the rattlesnake. Sometime after she was left behind, she had revived—and her first instinctive act was to find her puppies. Instinct—mother love—that unerring power, which divinity alone can understand—led her over the 20 miles of wasteland—over the burning sands, and under a pitiless, desert sun, till she reached the ranch—and cool corner of the yard where the puppies had lain.

The prospector had told the rancher of Mamie's "death" on being bitten by a rattler, so the same ready and willing hands were given to resuscitate the mother terrier as were lent to help the hungry puppies. She ate and drank as only a starved dog can. Then she began calling for her babies—in such heart-rending appeal as to start both the rancher and his wife on a desperate chase to find the prospector. After almost two days of hard going, from one desert camp to another, they found him.

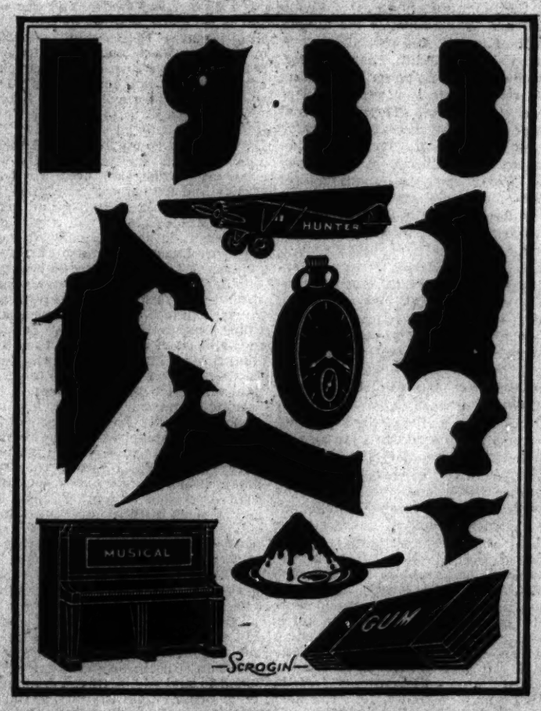
This time there were tears of joy in his eyes as he lifted Mamie in his hands and lovingly laid her down in the nest on the buckboard floor, where the four crying puppies waited her return. Never was there a happier reunion than that one, at the end of a blood-red day, in the heart of the Mohave.

When Sally Sews

When Sally Sews by Helen Perry Curtis. Illustrated. Published by the Macmillan Company, N. Y. Price, $2.

"When Sally sews she makes 50 things or more," but not all the same day, of course. To the girl who enjoys sewing, this book will prove a treasure. Practical, clear directions are given for making things that interest girls, and that are within their compass of achievement as well as within pocketbook range of the ordinary girl. Definite directions are given concerning many articles to wear—for winter sports, for the seashore, etc. Things for a girl's room, and suitable and inexpensive gifts for the family and friends, are also described.

State Jig-Saw Puzzle



This State has played a vital part in U. S. history,
And now it plans a great World's Fair for 1933!

CUT out carefully the above 13 silhouette parts, and see if you can fit them together to form the state that ranks first in the diversity of its manufactured products, and leads the United States in the production of musical instruments, eelctrical machinery, agricultural implements and ice cream.

Food products, valued at over $1,000,000,000 are its leading industry; machinery is second, and printing third. The world's largest glass-sand deposits are found here.

This State has more railroad tracks per square mile, and more paved roads (8,258 miles) than any other state. In 1929 motorcar licenses numbered 1,625,748.

It has the second largest chick hatchery in the world, with a capacity of 3,000,000 chicks per season.

It ranks third as an industrial state, third in coal production, and has 17,000 oil and gas wells.

It ranks fourth as an agricultural State, the leading crops being corn, hay, oats, wheat, potatoes, apples, peaches and pears. Approximately 2,000,000 beef cattle and dairy cows are owned. More than 85 per cent of the land is in improved farms, nearly 90 per cent of the farms have autos, and more than 80 per cent have radios.

This State, with its 67 airports, is one of the leaders in aviation. On June 11, 1930, John and Kenneth Hunter, brother aviators, started an endurance flight which kept them aloft for 553 hours, 41½ minutes, or about three weeks. They came down July 4, having broken the previous world record by 133 hours, after having flown 41,475 miles, or almost twice around the earth!

One of the world's largest watch factories is located in this State. More than 33,000,000 people are owners of its timepieces.

As for chewing gum, if all the gum produced here were placed end to end it would reach to—well, you know how gum will stretch!

Among the many interesting features in this State are the Indian mounds and burial grounds, and the Abraham Lincoln memorials.

The State was first settled by the French in 1720, and was admitted to the Union in December, 1818. Its motto is, "State Sovereignty, National Union." The state tree is the native oak and the state flower is the violet.

The name of this State, which is a combination of French and Indian meaning "tribe of men," may be spelled with these letters: L IS IN OIL, and the State's capital may be spelled with these letters: FINGER SLIPD.

[Note—For easier handling, and to keep as a permanent puzzle game, the parts may be mounted on cardboard or heavy paper.]

The Mail Bag

Budapest, Hungary

Dear Editor:

We read your Mail Bag in The Christian Science Monitor, and would like to correspond with other girls living in foreign countries. We speak Hungarian, German, English, French and Italian, are fond of sport, members of different sport clubs, and would like to exchange letters and photos with those of congenial taste.

We are college girls, all 18 years old, and are highly interested in such countries as China, Japan, India and Africa. We should be very grateful if you would put our names in your paper as girls eager to learn about unknown countries and very willing to write about our home to anyone interested in it. Compatriots living in foreign countries are of course included.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, Angela S., Renata P., Gerera H., Klarika.

Vienna, Austria

Dear Editor:

First let me thank you for your wonderful paper. I do wish we had something like it among the whole lot of German dailies. Sometimes, if I am in a somewhat dark mood, I only need to look into the Monitor and read a bit of its interesting, unbiased, and clean news in order to cheer myself up again. I like especially the Home Forum Page, and every time I find in it an essay by O. S. I know I shall have a beautiful half-hour of reading. The editorials are also favorites with me, whether they are concerned with the overthrow in Argentina or blueberry pies.

And then the Mail Bag! May it really become what it is intended to be, a bond uniting the youth of the world into a great community, cemented by knowledge of each other that shuts out all hatred and false nationalism, securing peace through friendship between the individuals who constitute the nations.

I do not know whether my English is English at all, or whether I make so many mistakes that it appears a foreign language to you, for I have learned it all by myself that is, by means of a self-instruction course, and have not had any opportunity up to now to test my knowledge of the English language by conversation of correspondence. Therefore I should be very glad if someone "over twenty" (for I am twenty-four), interested in studying German, would write to me, so that we could help each other in our study. I think it would be very interesting and helpful if you, Mr. Would-Be-Correspondence-Friend, would write to me in German and I to him in English, each correcting the mistakes made by the other and returning the corrected letter. As I have learned some Spanish, too, I should be very glad if any one whose mother-tongue is Spanish, seeing this letter, would write to me. I am interested in politics, literature, and being a German (for we Austrians are German in our feelings!) of course in hiking. Of music I understand nothing, which I regret very much.

I should be glad to tell anyone interested in it all I know about our beautiful Austria and especially about Vienna.

Do you know that there are two Viennas? Of course, both are one city, but the difference is nevertheless very remarkable. First there is the Vienna of the past, the dream city with its pompous edifices, the private hotels of the nobility, the Emperor's Palace and the many Gothic and Renaissance churches.

But then there is also a new Vienna with nothing dreamlike about it. Whole blocks of modern-style apartment houses built by the municipality in order to relieve the housing shortage that came about during the war and has not disappeared since, bright and friendly new parks, very appropriately called the lungs of the city, and whole colonies of litlte cozy one-family houses on the outskirts of the city, built almost into the woods that cover the hills around the big billowy sea of roofs. Oh, you must see Vienna for yourself for the pen cannot give anything like a true picture of this pearl on the Danube!

Well, I hope I shall receive many letters, and I promise to answer them all promptly and extendedly.

Please excuse the mistakes I may have made in this letter.

Thank you for printing this, dear Mr. Editor;

With love to all Mail Baggers.

Rolf H.

[Your English is wonderfully good, Rolf, and your correspondents will have to do well indeed to reach the same standard in German.—Ed.]

Ray, Arizona

Dear Mail Bag Family:

I am just bubbling over with a desire to express my gratitude for the dear friends I have gained through this column, especially one from Germany, who sent me photos of Hamburg. In return I sent a current copy of the National Geographic Magazine which was full of pictures of the United Staes.

We live near Sonora, Arizona, a quaint little town composed almost entirely of Mexicans and so different from the average Arizona town that one is filled with amazement when one comes upon it suddenly in the midst of the copper mining district of Ray.

Electric lights and a petrol pump occasionally are the only modern outside fixtures and they seem almost out of place perched here and there along the narrow streets which branch out from the main street. This street also contains many a crook and turn and zigzags in every direction, following the course of the canyon. The motion picture theater and swimming pool are the only recreation centers, and both are largely attended.

Standing on the banks of the various gulches, little unpainted houses, many of them containing no more than two or three rooms each, shelter from one to four families. The majority have no yards and the narrow streets become the playgrounds for the children, who scatter like a flock of chickens when a car wishes to pass. Motor laws are very rigid in Sonora.

The ice cream vendor walks along with the freezer on his head. When he finds a customer he deposits it on the ground and proceeds to wait upon him. Then he moves along crying his wares and followed by a crowd of little children. Goat meat, beef, cactus, wood, bread, and other commodities are peddled in the same way.

The shops contain everything from the latest modes to the clothes the Mexican grandmothers wear.

The natives still grind their cocoa beans, which they mix with sugar and press into little black cakes not unlike a cake of round shoe polish. They call it delicious, but it is very greasy and inferior to our manufactured cocoa.

I, too, would like to correspond with other Mail Bag friends, whether in America or abroad, preferably between the ages of 6 and 100. I could tell my correspondents many interesting things about the good old U. S. A. If I do not answer, it will not be my own fault.

Louisa M.

Redhill, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

We have the Monitor every Tuesday and Thursday, and I find it very enjoyable, especially the Young Folks' Page. I love the stories and poems, but most of all I love the Mail Bag. It is glorious to read the letters from children all over the world. On reading one of the Mail Bags, I saw these three very interesting letters, and answered them. I should be most grateful if you would forward them to their rightful owners.

We live at Redhill, a prosperous little town, twenty miles from London. Swimming baths and a fire station are being erected here. It took a long time to begin, as there were sinking sands that had to be removed, but the work is in full swing now.

For almost nine years, my sister and I went to Croydon Sunday School, which is ten miles away from Redhill. But now there is a little service at Redhill.

I should like to receive letters from girls all over the world, and I will endeavor to answer them. I am 14 years old. With love to all Mail Baggers and to the Editor. Phyllis J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Doloris D. (14), South Bend, Ind.
Otti D. (16), Hamburg, Germany.
Barbara A. (16), Huntington Park, Calif.—Especially from India, Japan and Egypt.
Roslyn E. (16), Villa Park, Ind.
Shirley B. (17), Portland, Ore.—Studying French.
Elizabeth C. (13), Worcester, Mass.—Especially from France and Germany.
Ruth McG. (19), Pittsfield, Mass.—Interested in music, books, travel and sports.
Maude E. (over 20), La Jolla, Calif.—Interested in art, antiques, pottery, music and outdoor sports.
Jessie H. (over 20), Provincetown, Mass.—Interested in writing.
Jane Q., Milwaukee, Wis.—Studying French.

Boys

David C. (15), Brisbane, Australia.—Interested in sports.
Erich K. (16), Helmstedt, Germany.—Especially from New York, San Francisco, Washington, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and San Diego.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Backyard Country

THERE was once a rich realm, fair and various, that swept in one gradual slope between a house and a barn; and over this realm ruled a boy, six years of age. Adult persons, with their hasty and superficial ways of regarding things, would scarcely have thought it an extensive domain, considering that the barn stood certainly not more than two hundred feet from the house; but to the boy, who knew it far better than his elders and found place for it in a heart not yet over-full, it was a complete country equipped with rivers and forests, hill and plain. For weeks at a time, while he maintained his royal residence under the lilac bush, he would think of the pine tree standing in an opposite corner of the yard somewhat as the ancient kings of Abyssinia must have imagined the half-fabulous Mountains of the Moon. When he went on royal progress through his realm it was with a sense of shouldering his way across meridians like some Aztec potentate marching from Cancer to Capricorn. And this was because each foot of ground he traversed, each clod and ant-hill, each bit of moss and tuft of blowing grasses, was to him a marvel freshly seen.

Though he had everything to learn—millions of impressions to record and classify and comprehend—he learned securely and well. The look and sound of the oak tree rooted half way down the slope were added to his enduring possessions, together with the odor of its fallen leaves in autumn, the taste of its acorns, the strong rough feeling of its bark. With such rapt intensity did he gaze at the streaks of chlorophyll on the lower bole and watch the sway of branches against the summer sky that one would have thought he was striving to pierce beyond and through the particular tree to the Platonic idea of an oak. He followed the laborious climb of the red ant up the trunk as though he too were measuring the gigantic vegetable by hundredths of an inch and seeing it piecemeal with microscopic eye. A little more of such earnest absorption and he might have been expected to become definitely querciné a sapling oak six years of age.

Merely to wander up and down his kingdom with the five senses serving him as swift and eager messengers would have been enough to keep this boy radiantly happy. Every plant and tree had its special taste; the garden was a multitude of odors; zephyrs sang a different song in the rose bush from that they breathed to the lilac leaves. He discovered colors, he studied out blue, and then he found that there are ten thousand different blues—some of them shallow and others deep, bottomless. He gazed at pansies and pansies so long and earnestly that they became a part of him and tinged his thought.

Yet certainly it was not mere sound and taste and odor and hue that the boy sought after and that held him as though bound. There was an efflux of mystery from all these things which he felt but could not explain. He looked so long at flower and tree not solely to stamp its image upon memory but in a half-conscious effort to see beyond it so as to guess at the source of those vague vibrations with which all things thrilled. The simplest things were dearest to him because they seemed nearer to the secret. He delighted to lay his hand upon the warm crumbling clods of the garden, to lie face downward in the grass with eyes and ears tight closed so that the only sensation would be that of the warm sun upon him. Meanwhile, he scarcely thought at all, but he wondered much.

Sharp and clear as his impressions were, they did not retain their clearness. They wakened him to wonder and lulled him into revery. Each fact that he acquired in his ranging was whirled at once away into the glimmer of fancy. Every new experience of the outer world that came to him was instantly dipped into the dyes of dream. The oak tree could not remain merely an oak; it spread into a forest where the deer went striding from shade to shine and fair shapes wandered beneath a leafy moon. The robin singing at sunset in the topmost twigs of the elm sang to him not the humble familiar strain that elder ears would have heard but rather the first carol of birdsong that rang through Eden. Listening to the robin, he imagined ecstasy. Sitting beneath the great oak, he glimpsed romance. And what marvel lay behind them both, that made the world so fair?

The treasures of childhood may seem ludicrously trivial to eyes that have seen the acknowledged wonders of the world, and yet we know that even a mud-puddle can reflect a star. Little rivulets ran down the slope past the oak tree when winter snows were melting, and formed small pools near the barn below. These would be large enough at evening to catch the colors of the sunset, and even to show the shape and motion of some glorified cloud beyond the naked tree stems. Twilight, wintry quiet, a pool slowly deepening from scarlet to sable under the first stars, and a boy gazing into the pool, feeling the majesty of day's withdrawal for the first time. In the morning, if there had been a night of keen frost, those few inches of water would be changed to crystal through which he could see the brown leaves of autumn and the grass of summer still faintly green. Clearly, this world with which he was striving to make acquaintance was compact with mystery.

Three apple trees grew in the kingdom—one of them yielding red apples of enormous size, one yellow apples, and one small bitter crabs. The young monarch began to gather tribute from these trees almost as soon as they had ceased to blossom, and he continued until he had dug the year's last withered fruit from the snow. The mere taste of apples of any kind, gathered at any season, was good, was sufficient, and yet even there he found a perplexing hint of something beyond, like rich overtones in music. Now and then, on a morning of early September, he would find one of the great red apples lying half hidden in the grass, wet with dew, cold from the night, chilling to hands and teeth, yet an inestimable treasure. The question grazed him: Why are apples so very good, and how have I deserved this one?—and then flew away before he had quite grasped it.

There were many other things in that realm of unnecessary and incomprehensible goodness, entirely beyond his deserving. There were the birds, most of them nameless to him, that flew down to bush or tree and sang their songs, never heard by nim before, and then went over the fence into the outer world. Two robins once remained in the lilac bush, built a nest there, taught their children to fly, and gave them a few lessons in singing. A pair of bluebirds chose for their home one April the hollow in the tree that bore yellow apples, and there the boy had once a thrilling glimpse of three eggs that deepened his notion of what blue might be, for they were of an azure only to be equaled by the sky. Once, in a winter twilight, a great owl perched on a branch beside his window, and hooted. All the wildernesses of the world spoke to the boy in that long quavering cry. He knew at once that the large bird, which he could see dimly among the boughs, was an owl, for he had heard his father imitate its cry, but he had never supposed that it would be his fortune to see and hear one, to have it so near, so that he could almost reach out of the window and stroke its feathers. Ah, the depth and strangeness of this world, and the multitude of wonderful things to be encountered in it! Some day one might even see an Indian!

Best of all, and farthest beyond any possible deserving, was the barn. There the old horse dwelt, munching hay and oats all day. There the dog dozed in the sunshine, and there too the cat chiefly lingered. Far in among the shadows and cobwebs loomed a buggy, dark and cavernous. From the loft hung huge tufts of hay. The horse looked out from his manger, munching audibly, and gazed at the boy with mild indulgent eyes. All this, what with the bold lights and shadows of the place and the minute tickings that came from the hay, was exciting enough at neonday. To stride down the slope with one's father after nightfall, lantern in hand, traversing all the length of the kingdom when it was given over to darkness, and then to come to the huge cave of the barn door and cast yellow beams here and there into that strangeness, that mystery holding its breath, to hear the hay rustle down from the loft and the horse stamping and rattling his halter against the stanchions—here was matter for long speculations in the brooding of that young king. He might lie for half an hour wakeful remembering with thrills of delight that brief excursion, so full of potential challenge and yet so safe in his father's care. Yes, and for half a century thereafter the man that boy became, lying wakeful in the night, may bring the simple picture of those excursions at nightfall before him—the listening trees, the swinging lantern, the barn, the small hand in the large one—and not exhaust their charm.

G.H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLIES

Round Holy Loch at Sunset

Round Holy Loch at sunset
The hills stand dark and bold,
And shining bright between them
Run waters tipped with gold;
(So bright they are, those waters,
They blind me with their sheen,
Though other ways I wander
With many hills between!)

The Cowal heights are shadowed
Where slowly sinks the sun,
But robed in tawny splendor
Are braes above Kilmun;
All darkened lies Ardnadam,
But over by Blairmore
A golden net of ripples
Is cast around the shore.

Beyond this quiet corner
The Clyde sweeps on its way,
To travel, to adventure,
But here in peace we stay;
In passing sunset glamour,
Where small boats anchored lie,
And hills fold arms about us
While night goes swiftly by.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

Courtesy of the Artist.

"Boothbay Harbor." From a Painting by Florence White Williams

WHO does not find romance in a pair of white birches or an old fish wharf, or a harbor dotted with pleasure sails, fishing craft, and almost wornout four-and five-masted schooners waiting for something to happen? The reminders of other days clothe the shining, sun-kissed nature of today with a story-book atmosphere not hard to find in the old harbors of Maine, and especially in Boothbay Harbor, where colonies of artists have been painting for some years now and taking their canvases all over the country into exhibitions and homes.

The tide was partly in, as seen by the reflected spiles, and the uncovered rusty raft made from some old wreck, when Florence White Williams of Chicago—who has spent many summers in Boothbay Harbor—set up her easel to catch the smell of the sea air and the sheen of the blue waters. It has been said that an artist can only put onto canvas a pattern, it can never be any more though it may suggest to the beholder something he has seen or loved. Perhaps that is true, but this artist is trying to put into her work her great love of water, boats, reflections, anything that nature gives, so spiritedly that one may see beyond the paint and the canvas and indeed smell the sea-breeze which comes in on the tide. Her work is not that of a theorist, except as she believes in quality of workmanship; it is the expression of her love of nature, which sings to her its most intimate songs of beauty.

Boothbay Harbor is today a mecca for summering city people. It offers the charm of an old New England fishing village, with many of its fishermen and their homes and wharves still there, though in some cases falling into picturesque decay. It also offers pine woods, balsams, white birches, shore lines of indescribable beauty, artist colonies, and air so invigorating that one is stimulated to paint, work or play constantly.

Fishing boats, usually "Gloucestermen," bound for the "Banks," or returning from them, chug-chug into the harbor, often very lovely in line, sometimes just ugly tubs yet stretching their yellow or orange masts into the sky. No longer do they depend wholly on their sails; it is the noisy motor which we hear bringing them down the harbor channel, and the artist has to be happy if only a portion of a sail hangs from the mast for him to sketch.

North Cape

Land of the Midnight Sun, whose light
Renews before it dies away;
Where summer knows no envious night,
But glories in perpetual day.

The light of evening scarcely fades;
The morning simply brighter glows
To take new beauty like the shades
Which gleam upon the opening rose.

Sunset and sunrise are as one,
So simultaneous are they;
One day is ended, one begun
Before the gaser turns away.

And as I stand upon the rim,
(For so it seems) of all the earth,
The evening and the morning hymn
Blend to proclaim perennial birth.

A light pervades the land and sea,
A heavenly light which never dies,—
Time's symbol of Eternity,
Beneath the clear Norwegian skies.

DONALD HAIG.

Corot's Sincerity.

Everything we read of Corot points to the sterling worth of his character. "His straightforward honesty in his advice to customers at the cloth shop, where he was employed, was not always in accordance with the interests of his employer." Later, when under the influence and stimulus of Michallon, he began to attempt landscape, "he rose early and made use of all his leisure moments, for with scrupulous honesty he made a strong point of fulfilling all his other engagements and of observing strict regularity in business." Finally his father yielded to his entreaties to be allowed to be a painter, though greatly against his prejudices.

For thirty years he lived on an income of about sixty pounds, which his father settled upon him at his majority. His needs were few, and he enjoyed the idea that he was free to devote himself to art. He practised great economy, gave himself up entirely to his studies, and delighted his master by his energy and frankness. . . .

Without imitating Claude, for whom he professed great admiration, Corot seems to have developed upon his traditions. He enjoyed order and rhythm in line and a certain symmetry in arrangement, at the same time his love for freedom prevented the monotony produced by a too rigid regularity. The air circulates freely through his pictures, and the light appears through the leaves of his graceful trees.

The beauty of Fontainebleau appealed to him and in 1830, 1833 and 1834 he sent to the Salon pictures of subjects he had found there.

Corot's talent was characterized by great sincerity. He was a true impressionist in his knowledge of what to hold back, while in the precision and accuracy of his touch one recognizes the master.

"Every year at the beginning of spring," says Emile Michel, "he was in a hurry to leave Paris and go to the fields. Fascinated and deeply touched by the mysterious awakening of all vegetation, he liked to be near enough to watch its daily progress; while, after being shut up the whole winter in his studio, he loved to feel himself gradually growing young again by inhaling the fresh, vivifying air and by refreshing his eyesight with all the delicate and fleeting harmonies of spring. To the venerable artist these were privileged moments, and one feels in the more delicate technique of his later studies, and in the more exquisite gradations of colour, a sort of emotion mingled with the joy of painting."

"Nature," he said, "is never two minutes alike; it changes constantly, according to the season, according to the weather, the hour, the light, the cold, or the heat. All this constitutes its expression, and it is just this which one must translate well. One day it is this way, and another, that, and when once the artist has taken in all its different aspects, he must make a whole of it, and this whole will be like nature, if he has seen properly."—HELEN W. HENDERSON, in "The Art Treasures of Washington."

Manners

William of Wykeham wrote over the doors of New College, "Manners makyth man." . . . No citizenship can be good in which individuals are not willing to subordinate their own individualities to some extent for the advantage of others. . . . A race or a generation without any concern for good manners would almost certainly in like degree lack unselfishness.—From "Education and Life," by ERNEST MARVIN HOWARD.

California Indian Basketry

While baskets are made by many tribes of Indians, there are not any that equal the best of Pacific coast workmanship, notably those of the Pomos, in northern California. Of course, every Indian squaw is not capable of touching the high-water mark of perfection in her art, any more than every Caucasian artist is capable of being a Corot or a Michael Angelo. Nevertheless, the making of any Indian basket means the possession of some degree of artistic instinct combined with knowledge of plant life and much patient industry. It is not made of just any kind of grass on a frame work of any kind of twigs, but the materials must be prepared from a few selected sorts of plants which long experience has taught the Indians are the best.

At a little southern rancheria with which I am acquainted, there are three or four old women who still practice this most primitive of arts. Their work is of the coiled kind, not woven as are the baskets of the Pomos, and every summer at a certain time which they know to be right, they, or some of the men of their family, make an excursion by wagon or on horseback, or if need be afoot, to a particular cañon that they know twenty miles distant. There a grass grows which they use for making the coils of their bateas or basin-like baskets. It must be this specific kind of grass, which the Indians distinguish from others that look like it quite as correctly as the trained botanist does. The latter calls it Epicampes rigens, and it has to be gathered at a certain stage of its ripeness, neither too green nor over-ripe. There are also certain plants (Sueda suffrutescens, for instance) which properly treated produce the dye for the coloring of the wrapping of the coil that makes the design. This wrapping, again, is a matter of especial choice. It is made of one of two plants used for the purpose. One is a species of sumac (Rhus trilobata), abundant throughout California, and so well known for its use in this way as to be popularly called "squaw-bush"; and the other is a particular species of rush (Juncus robustus), whose tall slender stem possesses the unique quality of providing three or four colors in the same piece. . . . Then, when all is ready, old Dolores at her wicklup and old Marta at hers, gather their material about them, and sitting on the ground in the shade of their airy ramadas, if the day be hot, or in the warm sunshine if it be cold, proceed to build up a basket apiece. Each little wisp of grass that forms the basis of a coil is wrapped closely with its strip of juncus or rhus, as many as twelve wrappings to an inch, and from fifty to seventy-five coils to the basket. Each coil is fastened tight to the one beneath by pushing a wrapping-end through with an awl; and as the work progresses the weaver's mind is busy with the design which she will work in with the dyed material on the ground beside her. "Shall I make a diamond-square here?" she thinks, "or will it look better without? Shall I do this or shall I do that?" In this way, as momentary fancy dictates, rather than from any preconceived idea of weaving a story, does the California desert Indian of today seem to work; though the designs are often conventional symbols of natural phenomena, received by daughter from mother and grandmother, out of a remote past. The basket making goes on in intervals of other labor—the cooking, the care of the children, and so on—and is laid down and taken up a hundred times until finished.—From "With the Flowers and Trees of California," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS.

Sunday Visitors

Sunday morning of a mellow autumn tide, and a breeze pouring undulating shadow through a feathered sea of grass.

It is on such a morning as this that one sees him very clearly, that old-fashioned Englishman of an old-fashioned corner of old England, standing on his doorstone—the doorstone which he himself has scoured with yellow-stone—and gazing outward, over and across the Norland moors, into space unbounded. Peering across his shoulder (he is not so very tall or so very broad) one feels quieted within by the Sabbath orderliness manifest in the lower room of his two-story dwelling. The table's worksday oilcloth has been replaced by a red and white cover splendidly bordered with knotted fringe; a stone jam jar filled with heather decorates the center. Two antimacassars of quondam puce and fawn have been laid upon the prickly bulging biceps of the horsehair sofa, the arms of which have endured with astonishing power of resistance the onslaughts of three generations of Dick Turpins and Robin Hoods. Nor does the browning roast, revolving on the jack before the fire, and dripping silent amber globules into the tin beneath it, disturb the Sabbath harmony or add one incongruous touch to the folded security of the interior.

Having traveled round the room one's eyes return to the sculptured features of its resident. There is perception of distance in the blue eyes—perception which seems to scale the summit of the moorlands and include the unseen other slopes, the wolds and valleys of the West Riding.

Suddenly a waterfall of laughter spills itself over the stone boulder to the right of the cottage, and a sudden spark of sapphire gleams in those never-quite-grown-up eyes. The chubby figure of a rosy-faced child of three comes scrambling over the boulder, followed by three other chubby figures in an ascending scale of sizes, the largest that of a lad of twelve or thereabouts.

"Good morning, Grandad," comes in chorus. And four pairs of sturdy arms and legs assail his modest person.

"Hey-a-dey, that will do, childer," he cries in self-defense, and, taking the youngest by both arms, "Well, Sir, you are a man, aren't you?"

There are two boys and two girls, but the noise they make would easily deceive a passer-by into believing that there are ten boys, three cats, a dog and an orchestra. Tommy, the eldest, achieving suddenly, as is so often the case with genius, the culmination of a whole week's practice, releases from his new mouth organ a note which would challenge the powers of a mill whistle.

"I cannot have that, me lad!" exclaims the grandfather. And the two little girls place their hands over their ears and round out their pink button mouths into a horrified little "O-oh!" Tommy, experiencing mingled feelings of surprise and exultation, tries to appear properly ashamed and puts his instrument in his pocket.

The four sit down on the sofa and regard their host with poorly concealed expectation. From the rocking chair he surveys them calmly, judiciously, quite as if intending to keep them there for the rest of the day. Eventually the littlest one grows impatient and pipes up, "We went to Tunday Tool, Drandad."

"Oh—oh, you did, eh?" is the response of feigned amazement. "Now, why didn't you tell me that before? If I had known you had been to Sunday School it would have changed things completely. Dear me, yes!" The blue eyes simply dance. Grandad arises and very, very slowly approaches the wringing machine, gaudily enveloped in its Sunday chintz frock. From a shelf behind the rollers he takes out a square object sheathed in silver paper. Four pairs of sparkling eyes follow his every movement, and four very meek little voices murmur, "Thank you very much, Sir," as the weekly squate of chocolate is broken into quarters and distributed.

No pains being taken to obscure the main purpose of the visit, the callers take their leave, solemnly impressed with the parting instruction not to dispose of their spoils until after dinner is over and to remember the case of the boy at Highroad Well who would eat his toffee before his meat and potatoes.

Woodpiles

We were walking, the poet and I, past a low white farmhouse and a tall red barn. Between the two was a woodpile, a noble one, ten or fifteen cords of straight, clean maple, hickory, oak, and birch.

"There's a handsome woodpile for you!" I exclaimed.

Even as I spoke, I was conscious that I had said something of the sort before. The poet had not forgotten it; he turned a curious eye on me.

"What are you so interested in woodpiles for?"

I found it hard to explain in a word.

"Aren't you?" I countered.

"No more than in piles of coal," he returned, and with the word he forfeited all my poetic faith. . . .

My feeling for woodpiles has a background with which the poet's experience did not supply him. I am an amateur if you like, but I am a veteran. Under paternal supervision, I began early in life on a load of cottonwood logs from the head of the canyon. On them I worked hard. . . . There are years vacant of woodpiles between that time and the conveyance to me and my heirs of sundry acres (be the same more or less) of sprout land on the New England hillside where for years I swung my axe, but always my devotions have been as steady as fate would allow. I do not boast of accomplishment worth while in itself, but merely of experience that makes the woodpile which to the poet was nothing more, to me a stimulus to the imagination and a delight to the eye.—ROBERT PALMER CHASE, in "Feasts and Fagots."

Meditation

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN King David prayed, saying, "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer," he must have seen that, as God helped him to guard the avenues of his thought and its verbal expression, right activity would follow as a natural sequence. Meditations "acceptable" to God, whose attributes are justice, mercy, wisdom, truth, and goodness, combine the qualities of Godlikeness; and the Apostle James says that "if any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man."

The word "meditation" is frequently used in the Psalms, and is synonymous with that contemplative, spiritual thinking which gave rise to many of the Hebrew songs of praise. Modern usage, in general, tends toward such words as reflection, consideration, contemplation, and other words denoting deliberative thought of any kind involving plan or action, in preference to meditation, which may nowadays more often indicate revery, or even idle musing, which finds little place in the hurry and rush of present-day activities. But David's concept of meditation has not been lost, although more modern terms may be used to express its spiritual significance. The spiritual meditation which Christian Scientists understand and practice means all that the word conveyed to David and the prophets, with the added inspiration of Christ Jesus' teachings and the revelation of divine Science to this age. Of this Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 309), "He advances most in divine Science who meditates most on infinite spiritual substance and intelligence."

In the clear light of Israel's ancient history, King David stands out as an example of the nobility of character produced by the old religion. Judged by present-day standards he may seem to have manifested many contradictory faults; but, as an expression of the best thought of his own time, David's spiritual meditations reveal an understanding of God and man, and a far-reaching integrity of purpose, which shine as an influence for good in an age chronologically placed at a thousand years before the dawning of the Christian era. Take any of the Psalms ascribed or attributed to David, and one cannot fail to see how the objects of nature, the city of Jerusalem, the country over which he reigned as king, the sanctuary, all became symbolically transformed into meditations about God and His marvelous loving-kindness. The mountains surrounding the holy city resembled God's protecting care over His people; the starlit night declared God's glory. A tree growing by the riverside typified the upright man; the sanctuary, God's presence; and the heart of man, His dwelling place. All these spiritual meditations of David, or some other psalm writer, were accompanied with prayer and praise; they were not the idle musing of unemployed hours, but active, purposeful declarations of Truth and denials of error, flowing from the heart in poetic utterances and sent out to bless God's people everywhere.

It is said of Jesus that he went to a mountain, or a desert place, "apart to pray." To Jesus, meditation was prayer, communion with the Father, knowing his oneness with the Father in order that he might reflect in human ways the healing power of Truth and Love. To Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, meditation and prayer grew into those silent utterances embodying the affirmation of Truth and the denial of error, by means of which the sick and the sinning again are being healed through Christian Science as in Jesus' time. What sweeter form of meditation could there be than that described in the opening stanza of her poem "Christ My Refuge" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 396; Poems, p. 12):

"O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain"?

Meditation which binds "the power of pain" loses the impressions of sense and self; it shuts out material sights and sounds, and communes with the one Mind. Spiritual sense bears witness to the allness of God, and thus the unreality of matter, sin, sickness, and death is demonstrated. As one becomes conscious of the things of God, good, one's thoughts, desires, motives, and aims are purified and become "acceptable" unto God. The effect of such spiritual meditation is to enrich and ennoble one's own sense of true being, to bring happiness and satisfaction into home and business, and to reflect healing and gladness to others. It is not necessary that one should be alone to meditate aright. In the home or office, on the street, or along any of the world's pulsating highways, one may withdraw one's thought from material things, and become receptive to the thoughts of God, which are continually awaiting everyone's recognition. Uplifted, encouraged, or healed by these moments of spiritual renewal, we go on our way rejoicing, ready to exclaim with the Psalmist, "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them!"

Chimney Gulch

Although together
We climbed alone,
My mate and I
Through a pine-sweet cone.

A steeper trail
Is seldom found,
Plumb from heaven
To mountain ground.

And when at last
We reach Lookout
Up from our hearts
A thankful shout.

So close to heaven
From self so far
A miracle—
We touched a star!

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

Macao to Hong Kong

If anyone were to ask me for the deepest and most enduring impression of my trip around the world, I would probably say it was this trip from Macao to Hong Kong, over a sea as smooth as a lagoon, under the velvety dome of night, enfolded in mystery and perhaps just eluding peril, on a boat so small that we could trail our hands in the water. . . .

But the most extraordinary spectacle of all is in the waters cut by our prow, or churned by the flanks of the boat. Who can describe the phosphorescence of the China Sea? . . . Some time before, on the Bay of Hong Kong, I had noticed a greenish glow in the water near the ship, a glow due, I thought, to the port light on the bridge; but on discovering that there was no such light, and that the water continued to glow with the same greenish brilliance, I realized that this was a phosphorescence such as I had never seen in any other ocean.

But now, on returning from Macao, the amazing luminousness I had noticed in the Bay of Hong Kong seemed insignificant. Here in the middle of the estuary, where the fresh waters of the quiet canals and of the Pearl River meet the salt tides of the ocean, the phosphorescence attains an inconceivable brilliancy in the swarming of animal life.

Alongside the boat the waters sparkle and gleam with the strange, mirror-like brilliance of cats' eyes, a brilliance I have so many nights noted in my wanderings off the coast of the Americas. And then, suddenly, a silent explosion of light on the surface, as if our prow were shattering thousands of electric bulbs in its forward plunge. Countless tubes of mercury seem suddenly to be thrust upward from the depths, as though great bags full of light had burst, enveloping our tug in an aurora of greenish splendor.

Seated in the bows, we go forward through the darkness without being able to see one another, and then, suddenly, we are revealed from head to foot, but in the weird glow of a lightning flash. Scorning the shelter of the only cabin, we remain on deck, shivering with cold, our clothes dripping with moisture. But we cannot lose even a fraction of this super-earthly scene! Every moment may bring a new explosion of magic splendor on the breast of the waters . . . and again and again by this mysterious light, we must see the fish that are startled by our prow, and glide past us, black and ellipse-shaped, like running blotches of China ink.—VALENTINE BLASCO IBAÑEZ, in "A Novelist's Tour of the World."

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STOCK MARKET PRICES AGAIN TURN UPWARD

Considerable Early Selling Readily Absorbed—Good Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — Share prices rallied for the third successive day in today's stock market—a phenomenon not witnessed in weeks—but the recovery was not continued until another flurry of selling had been absorbed in the morning.

The copper shares again displayed conspicuous strength, reflecting a further advance in the red metal price. These issues held firm during the morning, when numerous losses of one to three points were recorded elsewhere. This decline was canceled by early aftrnoon, however, and replaced by gains of one to seven in prominent issues. Trading was moderately active.

The market closed with a firm tone, although profit-taking in the last hour reduced extreme gains of about two to nine points by a point or two. Total sales aggregated 3,500,000 shares.

U. S. Steel, American Can, General Electric and Radio closed about a point higher. Union Pacific made an extreme gain of nearly nine points, and such issues as Consolidated Gas, Baltimore & Ohio, New Haven, Allied Chemical and Norfolk & Western rose 4 to 8, and retained most of their advances.

Covering by Shorts

Short covering was in large volume, as the bear retreat was accelerated by various rumors, which were, nevertheless, unconfirmable or denied.

Copper dealers reported that consumers were bidding 10½ cents a pound for the metal, after yesterday's increase from 9½ to 10.

The Chambre Syndicate Des Meteux Francais, which represents the French metallurgical interests, issued a complaint that American producers were withholding copper to force prices up. It is said in copper trade circles, nevertheless, that a price of at least 14 cents would be viewed as reasonable here. Copper ranged between 12 and 14 cents from the latter part of 1923 until the autumn of 1928, when it started a climb that carried the price above 20 cents early in 1929. It quickly settled down to 18, and held there for about a year.

Conspicuous in the day's corporate news was the declaration of a dividend of 25 cents by Chicago & North Western, making total dividends for 1930 $4 a share, compared with a previous annual rate of $5.

St. Louis-San Francisco, however, ordered the regular quarterly payment of $2, although the lower earnings had given rise to expectation of a reduction in some quarters. October railway earnings statements, soon to appear, are expected to reflect the benefits of operating economies.

Call money was offered in the outside market as low as 1 per cent, while the official rate held at 2.

Bonds Irregular

Irregularity which has characterized price movement in the bond market for a protracted period again was in evidence today in quiet trading. Second-grade rails, which dropped to new 1930 lows, and some of the foreigns that were under pressure profited from a technical recovery which erased part of the losses of the previous session.

Otherwise the market followed the same tendency that has marked trading this week. Seasoned high-priced issues held fairly firm with the rest of the investment list neglected by buyers except in isolated instances.

In the new financing field, Commonwealth of Kentucky offered $7,407,000 4½ per cent bridge revenue bonds, and there were two other issues in the million-dollar class.

Money conditions now are very easy, as is indicated by the large supply of funds offered in the call money market and bankers foresee no change until just before Thanksgiving, when the holiday demand for funds will have the usual firming influence. Time money remains dull and unchanged, while the call money renewal rate holds at 2 per cent.

A feature of the bond market activity today was the buying of German International 5½s, St. Paul 5s and several other railroad issues that receded to new lows yesterday. The German bond recovered more than a point of its loss.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.13	Last Nov.12
100	Adventure	.15	.15	.15	..
345	Am & Cont	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	18
264	Am Found	6	5¾	6	5⅞
125	Am Pneu pf	8	8	8	..
845	Am T&T	189¼	184	188	185¾
70	Amoskeag	8	8	8	7
100	Andes Pet	.22	.22	.22	..
350	Ariz Com	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
60	Big Sanf	33	33	33	33
100	Big Sanf pf	82½	82½	82½	..
60	Bos El	73	72	72	..
25	Bos El pf	87	87	87	..
10	Bos El 1 pf	105	105	105	..
15	Bos El 2 pf	91	91	91	..
34	BM pr pf	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	105½
325	Bos Prop	19½	18½	19½	..
1660	Cop Range	8	6¾	8	6⅞
160	Det Air	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
300	East SS	19	18¼	19	..
330	Eats SS pf	43½	43½	43½	..
300	E Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
25	E G & Fuel	20⅝	20½	20½	..
76	E G & F pf	97	96½	96½	97
5	E G & F prpf	84½	84½	84½	84⅞
130	E Mass pf	10	10	10	..
320	Edison Elec	229	225	226	229
710	Em Asso	20	19	20	18
50	First Nat S	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	40½
190	Gen Capital	35	35	35	35½
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
100	Ger Cr&In	17	17	17	..
100	Hathaway A	38	38	38	..
62	Hathaway B	16	16	16	16
150	Int Button	8	7½	7⅞	8
375	Isle Royale	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
25	Jenk Tel	3½	3½	3½	3¼
810	Mass Util	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
140	Mohawk	20⅜	20	20⅜	19½
185	Nash	27⅜	25⅞	27⅜	24⅞
5	NE Equity	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25
5	NE Pub pf	17	17	17	..
80	NE Tel	136	134½	136	134½
25	N A Avia	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
1685	No Butte	2	1 9-16	1⅞	1⅝
12	No NH	108½	108½	108½	..
15	Old Colony	143	143	143	..
1150	Old Domin	4⅝	4	4⅝	..
780	Pac Mills	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18
400	Pocahontas	16⅝	16	16	16⅝
100	Pub Util	7	7	7	7
1900	Quincy Min	10½	9	9⅞	9⅞
250	St Mary Ld	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
210	Shawmut	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
30	So Sur	6	6	6	6
326	Stone & Web	52	49½	51¾	48½
25	Sull Mach	35	35	35	..
40	Swift & Co	29	29	29	28
215	Torrington	43	41	43	42
100	Tower Mfg	85	85	85	1
240	Uni Pound	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
1994	Uni Shoe	53½	52½	52½	52½
25	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
33	US&El Pow	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20	US&Over	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
830	Util Eq pf	75	73½	75	74
65	Util Hyd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
60	Utah Apex	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7	Vt Mass Ry	115	115	115	115
327	War Bros	34¼	29⅞	30⅞	27¼
300	Whitt Mfg	15	15	15	15

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.13	Last Nov.12
$2000	Amoskeag 6s	72	72	72	72
1000	Mas Gas 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
2000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
5000	PC Poc 7s	115	114	114	..
3000	Wst T&T 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.13	Last Nov.12
42⅛	8⅜	..	Abitibi	400	9	8½	9	8½
86½	38⅛	6	Abitibi pf	300	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛
66	38	..	Ab & Straus	100	38	..	38	..
37⅞	17⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	..	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	18⅛
32	21	2	Adams Mill	100	22	22	22	22
34⅛	28⅛	1½	Addressograph	300	31⅛	31	31⅛	31
23⅛	3½	..	Adv-Rumely	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
1⅜	⅜	..	Ahumada	400	½	½	½	½
156⅜	91⅝	3†	Air Reduc	3700	100½	98½	99⅝	98⅛
36	10	1¼	Airway El	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
2½	⅝	..	Ajax Rubber	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8½	4⅞	..	Alaska Jun	3700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
15⅛	6⅝	..	Albany PWP	400	8	8	8	7⅝
35⅛	7⅞	..	Alleghany	7400	9⅝	9	9⅝	9
72	45	1.60†	Allegh Stl	100	45	45	45	43⅝
343	185⅛	6†	Allied Chem	6000	202	192¾	201	196
68	32⅛	2	Allis-Chal	5300	37⅞	34	36⅜	34⅛
43⅛	18	3	AL Port Cem	400	18	18	18	18⅛
31⅛	16	2	Amerada	400	22	21	22	21½
10⅞	1⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	300	2¾	2¼	2¾	2
41⅛	20⅛	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	20⅛	20½	20⅞	20⅝
..	..	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	100	21	21	21	..
97⅜	45⅛	2	AmBank Note	400	50⅛	48⅛	50	47⅛
12	3	..	Am Beet S	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
35⅛	20⅛	..	Am Bosch	100	22½	22½	22½	24
54⅛	35	2.40	Am Brake	400	35⅝	35	35⅝	..
21⅛	6⅛	..	Am Br Bov	500	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	..
24	28	7	Am Br Bv pf	60	51	51	51	..
156⅜	107⅛	4†	Am Can	69600	116	112⅞	115	113⅞
150⅞	140⅛	7	Am Can pf	200	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛	146⅛
82⅞	30	6	Am Car & F	700	33	32⅛	33	31
116	75	7	Am Car pf	100	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
69⅝	32⅞	3	Am Chain	100	35	35	35	35
51⅛	36⅛	2†	Am Chicle	400	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
33	9⅛	..	Am Com Alc	900	11	11	11	10⅛
30⅛	8	1	Am En Til	400	12⅛	10½	12⅛	10⅛
59⅛	23	..	Am European	400	25	24⅛	25	24⅛
101	80	6	Am & FP 6	190	86	84⅛	85⅛	86
101⅛	34⅝	..	Am & FPw	18100	40⅛	37⅛	38⅛	36½
111⅛	93⅝	7	Am & FP 2pf	200	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	75
33⅛	8	..	Am Hawaii	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
7	2⅜	..	Am Hide	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
41⅛	27⅛	3†	Am Ice	300	28⅛	28	28⅛	28
87⅛	77⅛	6	Am Ice pf	300	78	78	78	77½
55⅞	17⅞	2†	Am Int Corp	3400	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
35	9⅞	..	Am Lt Fr pf	20	10	10	10	11⅛
105	28⅛	4	Am Loco	1300	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29
118⅛	79⅛	7	Am Loco pf	200	81⅛	81	81	82
14⅛	3⅛	..	Am Match & M	300	3½	3½	3½	3¼
51⅛	18⅛	1	Am Metals	1300	24⅛	22⅞	24	22
80⅛	48	3†	Am News	80	50	50	50	..
95	35	7	Am Nat G pf	10	39	39	39	..
119⅞	47½	1†	Am Pw&Lt	9700	56	53	55⅛	53⅛
39⅛	18	1	Am Radiat	19300	20⅛	18⅞	19⅞	18⅛
146	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	10	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	..
37	8⅛	..	Am Repub	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100⅞	31⅞	2†	Am Roll Mill	7300	33⅛	31⅛	31⅞	33
67⅞	52⅛	5	Am Saf Raz	200	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	57⅞
26⅛	5⅝	..	Am Seating	400	7	6⅞	7	..
3⅞	1	..	Am Ship	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
54⅛	38⅛	5	Am Ship Big	130	40	39⅛	40	39⅛
103⅞	98⅛	6	Am Smelt 2pf	300	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
79⅛	45⅛	4	Am Smelt	9600	54⅛	50⅛	53⅛	50⅛
22⅛	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	100	4	4	4	3⅛
52⅛	24	3	Am Stl Fnd	1400	29	26	29	25⅛
33⅛	5⅞	..	Am Solv pf	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
69⅛	40	5	Am Sugar	600	46	44⅛	45⅛	45
110	95	7	Am Sugar pf	400	97⅛	96	96	96
274¼	178⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	26400	189½	184	187⅞	187
141⅛	96	8	Am Type	100	96	96	96	..
124⅛	58⅞	1†	Am Wat W	9800	66⅛	61½	65	64⅞
44⅛	15⅞	..	Am Wool pf	400	19	18⅛	18⅛	17½
9	2⅛	..	Am Writ ct	1400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
17⅞	4⅛	..	Am Zinc New	1000	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	5
53⅛	20	1	Anac Wire	700	24⅛	24	24⅛	23
81⅛	33	2½	Anaconda	67800	39⅛	36⅛	38⅛	37⅛
51⅛	28	2.40	Anchor Cap	700	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	29⅛
37⅛	14¼	1	Andes Cop	100	18	18	18	20
29⅛	17⅛	2	Arch Dan	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
82⅛	61	7	Armour D pf	400	65½	64	65⅛	64⅛
8⅛	2¾	..	Arm Ill A	2600	4	3¼	4	3⅛
4⅞	1½	..	Arm Ill B	2600	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞
65	25¼	7	Arm Ill pf	400	44	39⅛	44	38¼
13⅛	4⅞	..	Arnold Cons	1800	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
20⅛	5	..	Art Loom	200	5	5	5	5
100	80	7	Art Loom pf	160	80½	80	80½	..
46½	20	4	Asso Appar	400	25⅛	25	25⅛	25
50½	25¼	2½	Asso Dry G	300	27⅞	27	27⅞	26⅛
242½	182	10	Atchison	1300	194⅞	189¼	192	192
108⅛	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	106½	106	106	..
175½	113	10	Atl Coast L	100	117	117	117	113
65⅛	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	400	53	53	53	53⅛
51⅞	18⅞	1†	Atl Refin	8700	21⅞	20⅛	21⅛	20⅛
106	53	4	Atlas Pwd	700	55½	54	55	53
37	11	1†	Atlas Stores	200	12	11⅛	12	11
263⅛	60⅝	4†	Auburn Auto	8200	73⅛	68⅛	71⅞	70⅛
30	18	3	Austin N new	30	18½	18	18	18
60	51⅞	3.82	Aust Cred	400	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
10⅞	1½	..	Auto Sales	500	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅞
81⅛	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	63
9⅞	3⅛	..	Aviation	2100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—					
38	19⅞	1¾	Baldwin	400	23⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22⅛
116	93	7	Baldwin pf	60	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	93⅛
122⅞	70	7	Balt & O	4200	76	72	75½	72
84⅛	75	4	Balt & O pf	100	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76
84½	53½	3½	Bangor & A	800	106	106	106	..
116¼	109	7	Bangor&A pf	20	110	110	110	..
34	12⅞	2	Barnsdall A	5200	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	14⅛
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	75	74⅛	75	72
109⅛	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	100	107	107	107	..
70⅛	46⅞	3	Beechnut	200	47	46⅛	46⅛	47⅛
6⅞	2½	..	Belding H	400	3½	3	3	3
85⅛	76½	1.38	Belg NR ppf	100	76	75⅝	75⅝	..
57⅞	14⅛	1	Bendix	2700	17	16	16⅛	16⅛
56⅛	31⅛	2	Best & Co	2900	41	38⅛	40⅛	40⅛
110⅛	58⅞	6	Beth Steel	35500	65	61⅞	63⅞	62⅞
41⅛	23	1½	Biaw Knox	200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23
69	15⅞	1½	Bohn Alum	600	17⅛	16⅛	17	16
90⅛	60⅞	3†	Borden	4600	67⅛	65⅛	67⅛	66
50½	15	3	Borg Warner	7400	16⅛	16	16	16
25⅛	12⅛	..	Briggs	7900	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	14⅛
22⅛	4	..	Brockway	700	5	4½	4½	4⅛
78⅞	58⅞	4	Bkyn Man T	2900	68	65⅛	67⅞	65⅛
98⅛	84⅛	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85
178¼	99½	5	Bklyn Un G	500	108	105¼	108	105
30⅛	12	..	Bruns Balke	1300	12	12	12	12½
35⅛	4¼	..	Bruns Term	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	400	16	14¼	14⅛	13
43	25½	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	26⅞	25½	25½	25⅞
16⅛	4	..	Budd Mfg	500	5	4½	4½	4⅛
14⅛	6⅞	1	Budd Wheel	1700	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	8⅛
74	15⅞	..	Bullard	900	17½	17	17	16½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	1100	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛
51⅞	18⅞	1	Burroughs	3400	22⅞	20⅞	22⅞	22⅞
48½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
110	97	7	Bush T deb	10	100	100	100	100
4⅛	1½	.50	Butte Cop	200	2	2	2	2
5⅛	1	2	Butte & Sup	200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
29⅞	10⅛	..	Butterick	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
112⅞	37⅞	2	Byers	6000	44⅞	41⅛	43	41
			—C—					
77½	49⅞	4	Calif Pack	1200	50⅞	49⅞	50	50
35	22	..	Calif Pet	10	22	22	22	22
30	10	2	Campbell	400	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	11
89⅞	32	..	Calu & Ariz	2700	40⅛	39	40	36⅛
33⅞	8¼	..	Calu & Hecla	5600	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	8⅞
75⅞	34⅞	5	Canada Dry	3000	39⅞	38⅛	39	38⅛
52⅞	39½	..	Can Pac	3400	43	42⅞	43	42
34⅞	18⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	19⅛	19⅛	19½	18⅞
28⅞	8	..	Capital Adm	400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
42	27⅞	3	Capital A pf	900	35	34	35	33
105	96	5	Caro C&O st	50	101¼	100	101¼	99
362⅞	103½	6	Case Thresh	8800	115⅞	111½	113	114
79⅞	29⅛	3	Caterpillar	2300	33⅛	31⅛	33	31
75	47½	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf	210	35	35	35	..
12	7⅞	..	Celotex ct	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
60	7½	..	Celotex	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
84⅞	25	..	Celotex pf	100	31	31	31	30⅞
20⅞	10⅛	..	Celanese Corp	700	16⅛	15½	16⅛	15⅛
65⅞	25½	4	Cerro de P	8700	30	27⅛	29⅞	28⅛
15⅞	3⅛	..	Cert-Teed	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
67⅞	16	4.20	Checker Cab	2400	21	19½	20⅞	19
82⅛	41	3	Ches Corp	1000	43½	42	43¼	42⅛
51⅞	38½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1400	40⅞	39⅛	40⅛	40
10	1⅞	..	Chi & Alton	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
10⅞	1	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
17⅞	6½	..	Chi Gt West	500	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6⅛
52⅞	22⅞	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	24⅞	23	24⅞	24
26⅞	6⅞	..	Chi M&SP	1600	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
46⅛	11	..	Chi M&SP pf	6000	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12
89⅞	42⅞	4	Chi &NW	800	44⅛	43⅞	44	44
37	7⅞	..	Chi Pneu	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8
32	22¼	3	Chi Yel Cab	20	23	23	23	22⅞
125	62½	7	Chi RI	40	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	63
110⅞	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100	100
32½	15	..	Chick Cot O	100	15	15	15	15
65	26	2½	Chile Copper	20	35	35	35	35
67⅞	30½	2.40	Childs	7300	32¼	30½	30½	30⅞
43	14½	3	Chrysler	6500	17	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
49	35⅞	3.60†	City Ice	200	37⅞	37	37⅞	36⅛
98⅞	79	6½	City Ice pf	30	80	80	80	..
13¼	3½	6	City Stores	100	4	4	4	4
60	25	3	Cluett Peabdy	100	26	26	26	25½
20⅞	9¼	..	Col Bea Oil	100	10	10	10	10
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	3200	157	154	155½	155
64⅞	47⅞	2½	Col Palm	200	50	48½	50	48
35⅞	12	..	Collins & A	700	13¼	12⅛	13¼	12⅞
103⅞	97	6	Col Palm pf	400	103⅛	103⅞	103⅞	..
77	21½	1	Colo F&I	1100	26⅛	25⅛	25½	26⅛
80	68⅞	3	Colo South	20	70	70	70	..
87	32⅞	2†	Colum Gas	19800	39⅞	36	38	36⅞
110	99	6	Col Gas pf A	100	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	101½
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	100	91	91	91	..
199	81⅛	6	Col Carbon	1900	90¼	86⅛	90	86½
37⅞	9⅞	¾	Col Graph	8100	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅞
40⅞	16⅞	2	Com Cred	1200	19	18⅛	18⅞	18½
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	40	85½	85½	85½	86
44⅞	31¼	3	Com Cred A	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛
55	25½	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	1000	27⅛	26	27	26
38	14½	1	Com Sol	17100	17	15⅛	16⅞	15⅞
20⅛	7⅞	.60	Commwlth So	25900	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	8¼
104⅞	90½	6	Comwlth So pf	500	94⅞	93½	94⅞	94
57	33	2	Conde Nast	100	35	34½	35	34½
19⅞	7⅞	..	Congoleum	1800	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8
27⅞	12⅛	2	Con Film	500	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
28⅛	16⅛	2	Con Film pf	600	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
136⅞	81⅛	4	Con Gas	40400	90⅞	85⅞	89⅞	86½
105½	99⅛	5	Con Gas pf	100	103½	103	103	103½
2	½	..	Con Textile	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11⅛	1.20	Container A	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
8⅛	3	..	Container B	700	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
52½	17⅞	2	Cont Bak A	900	19¼	18⅛	19	18⅞
7½	2⅛	..	Cont Bak B	1500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	70	70	70	69
71⅞	44⅞	2½	Cont Can	5100	49⅞	47⅞	49	47⅞
37⅞	10⅛	1	Cont Dia Fib	3600	13	11⅞	12⅞	11½
77⅞	39⅞	2	Cont Ins	300	44⅛	41⅛	44⅛	40⅛
8⅛	2⅛	..	Cont Motors	1100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
30½	10	2	Cont Oil	7000	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛
40⅛	10	1	Cont Shares	4600	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
111⅞	72⅞	3†	Corn Prod	8200	79⅛	76⅞	78	77⅛
33	9⅛	..	Coty	400	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
35⅞	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
22	6	..	Crosley	700	7⅛	7	7	6½
59⅞	34	..	Crown Cork	100	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
36	31⅛	2.70	Crown Cork pf	2500	55⅞	55⅞	56⅞	55
117	103⅞	6	Crucible pf	20	105	105	105	..
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	2	2	2	2
19⅛	5¼	..	Cuba Co	700	5⅞	5½	5½	..
9	3⅞	..	Cub Am S	400	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
65⅞	30	..	Cub Am S pf	40	34	33⅛	33⅞	34
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40⅛	40½	40⅞	40⅛
126⅞	97	6	Curtis Pub	600	99	97⅞	99	..
121⅞	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	400	117⅛	117	117	118⅛
14⅞	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr	3000	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
19⅛	5⅛	..	Curtiss Wr A	500	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
90⅛	40	3¼	Cutler	300	43	43	43	41
			—D—					
43⅞	15	..	Davison	500	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	15⅛
181	134	9	Del & Hud	400	136	135½	136	135
153	92⅛	6†	Del Lac&W	400	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	92⅞
255⅛	173⅞	8	Det Edison	300	177⅞	176	176	..
42⅞	17½	1.20	Devoe & R A	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	18
214	194⅛	8	Diamond M ct	400	215	207⅞	215	208
10⅛	6⅛	1	Dome Mines	100	8	8	8	8
30⅛	13⅞	1.20	Dom Stores	600	15⅛	14⅛	15	14⅛
145⅛	83	4†	Dupont	19800	91⅛	86⅛	89⅞	86
106	97	8	Duplan S pf	10	105	105	105	..
106⅞	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	105	105	105	104⅞
			—E—					
25⅛	7⅛	1⅛†	Eastern RM	600	8⅞	7½	8⅞	7⅞
255⅛	155¼	5†	East Kodak	4400	168⅞	163⅛	166	166
37⅞	11⅞	3	Eaton Axle	1600	14⅛	13	13½	13⅛
63	35	6½	Eitingon pf	300	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Li	6600	45⅛	32⅛	44⅛	43⅞
9⅞	2⅛	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
103⅞	37⅞	1	Elec P&L	24100	44⅞	41	43⅞	42
102	89⅞	..	El Pr&Gt 6 pf	100	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89⅞
79⅞	47⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	900	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	50
20⅞	7⅞	2	Emporium	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
59⅞	38	2	End John	400	43⅛	43	43⅛	43⅞
66	36⅞	2.40	Eng P S	200	42⅛	42	42	40
30⅞	22	2	Equit Bldg	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½
63⅛	25⅛	..	Erie	10000	29⅞	26⅞	27⅞	25⅞
67⅞	42⅛	4	Erie 1 pf	400	43⅞	43	43	44⅞
43⅞	6⅞	4	Eureka Vac	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
30⅞	4	2½†	Evans Auto L	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
37⅞	22	1½	Ex Buffet	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..
			—F—					
50⅞	22	3	Fairb Morse	400	25⅞	24⅛	25⅞	..
80	16⅛	..	Fash Park pf	150	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
38	17	..	Fed Dept St	300	18⅛	18	18	18
90⅛	45⅛	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	700	51⅛	49⅞	51⅛	..
13⅛	5⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	200	6	6	6	6
43	24⅛	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞
89⅞	46	2.60	Fidelity Ins	1200	49	47	49	47⅛
33⅞	15⅛	..	Firestone	200	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	18
87⅞	53⅞	6	Firestone pf	300	65⅛	62⅞	65⅛	62⅞
61⅞	39⅛	2½	First Nat St	300	42	41	42	41
5⅞	1	..	Fisk Rubber	7700	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1
21	2⅞	..	Fisk Rub1pf	60	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅛
21⅛	3	..	Fisk 1pfev	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100½	95	6	Florsheim S pf	200	97	97	97	..
50⅞	14	1	Follansbee B	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
104⅛	48	2	Foster & Wh	4800	52⅞	50⅞	51⅞	50⅞
50	22½	..	Fourth Nat In	500	24	23	24	23⅞
28⅛	5⅞	..	Foundation	200	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
57⅞	16¼	4	Fox A	40000	30⅞	28⅞	29⅞	30⅛
99	82	7	Frank-Sm pf	120	83⅞	82½	83⅞	..
55⅞	29⅛	4	Freeport Tex	2300	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞	31⅞
95⅛	88⅛	6	Fuller pr pf	10	90⅛	90	90	89
			—G—					
11⅞	2⅛	..	Gabriel A	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
80	50	5	Gamewell	10	57	57	57	56⅛
16⅛	4⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
105	78⅞	6	Gen A I pf ww	70	78	78	78	78⅛
111⅞	63	4	Gen Am Tk	1100	67⅞	66	66⅞	67⅞
71⅛	28⅛	3	Gen Asphalt	400	30⅞	29	30⅞	29⅛
38⅛	8⅛	..	Gen Bronze	800	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
24⅞	27	..	Gen Cable A	300	28½	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛
109⅞	58⅞	7	Gen Cable pf	50	59⅞	59	59⅞	60
95⅞	44½	1.60	Gen Elec	13000	49⅞	46⅞	49	47½
12	11⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
61⅛	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	13300	49⅞	48⅛	49	49
106⅛	55	6	Gen G&E cv pd	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..
18⅞	5	.30	Gen G&E A	500	6	5⅞	6	5½
100⅞	92⅞	5	Gen Mot pf	700	96⅛	95½	95⅞	96
54⅞	31⅛	3†	Gen Motors	77200	36⅞	34⅞	35⅞	34½
53⅛	15½	8a	Gen Pub Svc	1500	18⅛	17	18⅛	17⅞
41⅛	22⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25
21⅞	5	..	Gen O Ad	200	8	7⅞	8	8
51⅛	14⅛	..	Gen Theatre	6800	18⅞	17⅛	18	18
106⅞	56	4	Gen Ry Sig	1000	61	59	61	58⅛
19⅞	5½	..	Gen Realty	2000	6	5⅞	6	6
100	63	6	Am Realty pf ww	3000	63⅛	63	63	63⅛
99	40	4†	Gen Refrac	2000	42⅞	41⅛	42⅛	41⅛
100⅛	25⅞	5†	Gillette	1000	34⅞	32⅞	33⅞	32
20⅞	3⅞	..	Gimbel Br	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
38	8	1.20	Glidden	1100	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞
19	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞
47⅞	29⅞	3½	Gold Dust	7500	32⅞	30⅞	31⅞	31⅞
111⅛	94	6	Gold Dust pf	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
120	101	..	Gold & Stock	20	117½	115	115	..
58⅛	15⅞	..	Goodrich	1200	18⅛	17⅛	18	17½
96⅞	38⅞	5	Goodyear	3700	43⅞	41	42⅛	41
102⅛	78⅞	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	81	80	81	80
28⅞	6⅞	..	Gotham Hos	200	7	6⅛	7	..
59⅞	12	2	Granby	1000	17⅛	14⅞	16⅞	15⅞
52	26	1†	Grand Silver	300	28⅛	27	28⅛	27
20⅞	10	..	Grand Union	300	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	11⅞
44	34⅞	3	Grand Un pf	100	40	40	40	38⅛
50⅞	22	4	Granite City	200	23¼	23	23	22⅛
43	28	1	Grant (WT)	1200	31	29⅛	31	31⅛
102	61	5	Grt Nor pf	900	64⅛	63¼	64⅞	63¼
35⅞	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	1200	19⅞	19	19½	18⅞
34⅞	10⅞	..	Grt W Sug	300	13⅛	11⅛	11⅞	12⅛
120	100	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
28	3	..	Grisby Gru	2600	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
46⅛	10⅞	..	Gulf Mobile	200	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	13⅞
98⅛	55⅞	6	Gulf Mo pf	500	63	58	63	58
80	20	..	Gulf Steel	100	23	23	23	..
			—H—					
23⅛	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	1300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
86⅛	59	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	200	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	..
31⅛	17⅞	2	Hall Print	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18
96	85	7	Hanna 1pf	100	92	92	92	..
72⅛	42	2	Harbison	200	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
20	4⅛	..	Hartman B	1000	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8⅛	1	..	Havana El	100	1	1	1	1
17⅞	2⅞	..	Hayes Body	200	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
100	70	5	Hershey Ch	300	83	83	83	81⅞
105⅞	83⅞	4†	Hershey pf	300	93	92½	93	92
25⅞	6	..	Hoe & Co	100	7	7	7	7
12⅞	5	..	Hollander	600	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
41⅞	26⅛	2½†	Holland F	300	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	30
29	4⅞	..	Houdaille B	500	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
116⅞	33⅛	10†	Houston Oil	3700	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	37⅞
14⅞	7⅞	..	Houston O n	2800	9⅞	8⅞	9⅛	8⅛
68⅞	40	4	Househld F pf	100	65	65	65	64⅛
41⅞	20	4†	Howe Sound	4100	26	24⅞	25	22⅞
53⅞	40	3½	Hud Man	200	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞
92⅞	18	3	Hudson Mot	400	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛
28⅞	7⅞	2†	Hupp Motors	1000	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8
			—I—					
136⅞	87½	7	Ill Central	11000	89⅞	88	88	89⅞
32	11⅞	2	Ind Oil & G	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15
17	2	..	Indian Mot	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
29⅞	3¼	..	Indian Refin	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
124	31	4	Ind Rayon	300	52	50⅛	52	52
239	147⅞	4†	Ingersoll R	1000	167	163½	167	165
98	58	4	Inland Steel	1300	64⅛	60	64⅛	..
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	800	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅛
17⅞	5½	.49	Insuran Sh	100	6	5⅞	6	6
13⅛	6	.60	Intsuran Sh ctfs	200	8	7⅞	8	6⅞
39⅛	20¼	..	Interboro RT	400	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	25
197⅛	131	6†	Int Business	1700	144	141⅞	143⅞	139⅛
19⅞	10	.25	Int Carriers	1700	10	10	10	10
75⅞	55	4	Int Cement	100	58	58	58	56
14⅛	1⅞	..	Int Combus	1200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
115⅞	54⅞	2½	Int Harv	4800	59⅞	57⅞	59	58⅞
156⅛	140⅛	7	Int Harv pf	100	144⅛	144⅛	144⅛	143⅞
54	23	2b	Int Hyd El	2800	26	25⅛	26	25
92	59½	4	Int Match pf	1200	62⅞	62	62	62
33	15	2	Int M Mar	1500	16½	16	16⅛	16
44⅞	16½	1	Int Nickel	109300	20⅛	18⅛	19⅞	19
86	40	7	Int Paper 7%	20	42	42	42	42
86	40	7	Int P&P pf	100	40	40	40	40
38⅞	13	2½	Int Print Ink	400	14⅛	14	14	14
32⅞	9	..	Int Rys	100	9	9	9	9
73⅞	36	5	Int Rys pf	100	36	36	36	36
62	50	3	Int Shoe	200	50½	50	50½	50
45⅞	31	3	Int Salt	1300	37⅞	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛
77⅞	25½	2	Int Tel & T	33900	28⅛	25⅞	27⅞	26⅛
28⅞	12	1	Interlake	1300	13	13	13	13
40	17½	2	Inter Dep St	300	20⅛	19	20⅛	19
29	5⅞	2	Inv Equ	200	7	6⅞	7	6
			—J—					
148⅞	61⅞	3	Johns Man	3200	68	65	67	66
123⅞	118⅞	7	Jones & L pf	120	120⅛	119⅞	120⅛	119½
5½	¼	..	Jordan Mot	400	½	⅝	½	..
			—K—					
115	108	6	KC P&Lt B pf	30	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	..
85⅞	41	5	Kan City So	100	42	42	42	41⅛
41⅞	15	2.50	Kayser	11100	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅛
20⅛	16	1½	Kaufman D St	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
6⅛	1½	..	Kelly Spring	2000	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
42	11	..	Kelly Spr 8%	20	14	14	14	..
38⅞	19⅞	2	Kelsey Wh	1500	23⅞	22⅞	23	22⅛
26⅞	7⅞	..	Kelvinator	2600	8⅞	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
62⅞	24¼	3	Kennecott	61500	31⅞	29	30⅞	28⅞
40⅞	19	..	Kinney	100	19	19	19	19⅛
97	63⅞	8	Kinney pf	80	65	65	65	63⅞
8½	1	..	Kolster Rad	400	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞
36⅞	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	2000	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26⅞
70	39	1†	Kress Co	200	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	40
35⅞	22½	1.60	Kreuger Toll	10900	23½	23	23½	22⅞
48⅞	18	1†	Kroger	500	20⅞	19⅛	20⅞	19⅛
			—L—					
23⅛	19⅞	2	Lane Bryant	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
11	3⅛	..	Lee Rubber	2300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
42	13½	1	Leh P Cem	600	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	13½
17⅞	6⅛	..	Leh V Coal	1400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
37⅞	21	3	Leh V Coal pf	200	21½	21½	21½	21
84⅞	40	3½†	Leh Val RR	600	46	42½	46	42⅛
97⅞	57⅞	3	Lehman	1400	60⅛	58⅞	59⅞	58⅞
31⅞	10⅞	..	Libbey Ow	600	11⅞	11	11⅞	10⅞
49⅞	18⅞	..	Lima Loco	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
81⅞	42	4	Liquid Car	300	45	44	45	42
95⅞	42⅞	3	Loews Inc	26500	56⅞	53⅞	54	56⅛
112⅞	85⅞	6½	Loews pf ww	200	98	97½	97½	..
99⅞	84	6½	Loews pf xw	100	92	92	92	..
6⅞	3	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
15⅞	5	..	Long Bell A	200	5½	5	5⅞	5
70⅞	47½	2.60†	Loose-Wiles	1300	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	52⅞
51⅛	29	1¾	Lou G&E A	900	31	30	31	30⅞
138½	102	7	Louis & N	500	104⅞	103	104⅞	103
12	4⅞	..	Lou Oil Ref	2600	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
44⅞	11	..	Ludlum Stl	1000	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12
			—M—					
97	78	6	McCrory pf	80	81	81	81	82
89⅛	61	4†	McKeesport	2500	71	69	70½	69
88⅛	38⅛	6	Mack Trucks	2500	42	40	41⅛	40
150⅞	97½	2†	Macy	800	105¼	103	105	105
52⅛	20	3	Magma Cop	2300	25⅞	23	24⅞	23
13	3	..	Mallinson	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
8	1⅛	..	Manati Sug	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	1⅞
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	40	59	51⅛	59	59
42⅞	24	.80	Man Elv mg	6400	38⅛	37	38⅞	37⅞
24⅞	8⅛	..	Man Shirt	500	9	9	9	9
32⅛	22	1.20	Marine Mid	3500	24	22⅛	23⅞	23⅛
55	21⅞	2†	Marlin Rock	100	23	23	23	22⅞
48⅛	31⅛	2½	Marshall F	800	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	32
8⅞	3	..	Mart-Parry	1300	7⅞	7	7⅞	6⅛
51⅞	32⅞	2	Math Alkali	700	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	34⅞
61⅞	33⅞	2†	May Dept S	500	36⅞	34⅞	36⅞	35⅞
23	5	1	Maytag	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
40⅛	14⅞	3	Maytag pf ww	300	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	..
42	26⅛	2	Melville Sh	100	28	28	28	..
26⅞	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	300	27	25⅞	27	..
37	9⅞	..	Mex Seabd	5900	12⅞	11	12⅞	11
33⅞	7⅞	..	Miami Cop	3700	11⅞	8⅞	11⅞	8⅞
77	41⅛	2½†	Mich Steel	200	48	48	48	..
33	15⅞	2	Mid Cont	1900	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
53	15½	3	Midland St	600	17⅞	17	17⅞	16⅛
110	74	8	Midland pf	200	80	79⅛	80	..
76⅞	39⅛	3†	Min Hon'well	100	40	40	40	39⅛
28⅞	6⅞	..	Min Moline	200	7	7	7	7
92⅞	54	6.50	M Moline pf	100	54	54	54	..
60⅞	18⅞	3	Mo K&T	2000	21⅛	20⅞	21⅞	20⅞
108⅞	70	7	Mo K&T pf	2000	74	70	70⅞	72⅞
98⅛	32	..	Mo Pac	1900	33⅞	32	32⅞	33⅞
145⅛	95½	5	Mo Pac pf	3500	97⅞	95⅞	96⅞	96⅞
40	11⅞	..	Mohawk	1300	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
63⅞	23	1†	Monsanto Ch	1100	26	25⅞	26	25
49⅞	16⅞	..	Mont Ward	11800	18	17⅛	18⅛	17⅞
16⅛	1	..	Moon Mot	6900	1⅛	1	1	1
72	48⅞	4.40	Morrel & S	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞
2	⅛	.20	Mother Lode	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
11⅞	1⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	1200	2⅛	2	2	2
34	14⅛	3	Motor Wheel	200	16	16	16	..
20⅛	6⅛	..	Mullins Body	500	8	7⅞	8	7
64⅛	36	7	Mullins pf	200	46	38	45	..
53⅞	33	3†	Munsing	100	34	34	34	32
25⅞	9	2a	Murray Body	4500	11⅞	9⅞	11	9⅞
49⅞	34	2	Myers Bros	100	39⅜	39	39	38½
			—N—					
182	88	5	Nash & Chat	40	88	88	88	88
58⅞	24	4	Nash Mot	4700	27⅞	25⅞	26⅞	25⅛
26⅞	6⅛	1½	Nat Acme	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅛
20	4⅞	..	Nat Bellas H	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
93	69⅞	2.80†	Nat Bisc	14900	75⅞	71⅞	75	72⅞
153	142⅞	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	150	150	150	148⅞
63⅞	29⅞	3†	Nat Cash R	1000	31	30⅞	30⅞	29⅞
62	38⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy	29000	43⅞	40⅞	42⅞	40⅞
90	75	7	Nat Dept pf	100	75	75	75	..
29⅛	21⅞	2	Nat Distil	200	23	22⅛	23	21⅛
169⅞	115	5†	Nat Lead	300	118	117	117	117
144	138⅞	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141
119⅞	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	118	118	118	118
58⅞	30	1	Nat Pw & Lt	18300	34⅞	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞
4⅛	⅛	..	Nat Radiat	300	1	⅞	1	1
1⅛	½	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	500	⅛	½	½	½
62⅛	41	2	Nat Steel	300	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞
124⅛	69⅞	4	Nat Supply	300	73	72⅞	73	..
118	106⅞	7	Nat Sup pf	30	107	107	107	..
98⅞	60	2	Nat Surety	200	60⅞	60	60	60⅛
41⅞	14⅛	1	Nat Tea	2000	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞
32⅞	8⅛	1	Nev Cons	28400	12⅞	11⅞	12	10⅞
36	14	..	Newton Steel	200	15	14	14	..
192⅞	127⅛	8	NY Central	3900	134	131⅞	133⅞	133
48	26	..	NY Dock	100	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅞
324	185¼	5	NY&Harlem	130	172	165	172	160
33	13⅛	1.20	NY Invest	200	14⅛	14	14	..
128⅞	74½	6	NY NH&H	1200	81⅞	80	81⅞	79⅞
123⅞	112	7	NY NH&H pf	100	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113
17⅞	5⅞	..	NY Ont & W	200	6⅞	6	6⅞	6
4⅞	1	..	NY Ry pf	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100⅞	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	100	100	100	..
265	195¼	10	Norf & West	300	205¼	203	205¼	200
133⅞	59½	10a	No Am	38700	70⅞	65⅞	70	67
57	51	3	No Am pf	500	55	55	55	..
16⅞	5⅛	..	No Am Aviat	3700	6⅛	5⅞	6	5⅞
58⅞	33⅞	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	200	34	34	34	33⅞
97	50⅞	5	No Pac	500	53⅛	52⅞	53	51⅞
90⅛	43	3	Nor'west Tel	50	46	45⅞	45⅞	..
			—O—					
32	16⅛	2	Ohio Oil	4200	19	17⅞	19	17½
24⅛	4⅛	..	Oliver Farm	1200	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	5⅛
80⅞	25	6	Oliver ppf	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞
48⅞	5⅛	3	Oliver cv pf	100	7	7	7	6⅛
8⅛	2⅞	..	Omnibus	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
80⅞	48⅛	2½	Otis Elev	2600	55	52	54⅛	53⅛
38⅞	13	2½	Otis Steel	600	14⅞	13⅛	14⅞	13⅛
80⅞	38⅛	3	Owens Ill	1400	42½	39	41⅞	38⅞
			—P—					
74⅛	44⅛	2	Pac Gas	1200	46⅛	45	46⅛	45⅞
107⅞	58⅞	3	Pac Lighting	1400	59⅛	58⅛	58⅞	57⅞
30	17⅞	..	Pac Mills	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅛
178	123⅞	7	Pac Tel&T	20	125	125	125	124⅞
23⅞	7⅞	1	Packard M	22700	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞
64⅛	42	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	42	42	42	42⅛
67⅞	41	..	Pan-Am B	500	43	42⅞	42⅞	42⅛
12⅞	2⅛	..	Panhandle	700	2½	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
77⅞	40⅞	4	Paramount	13500	44⅛	41⅞	43⅞	42⅞
4⅞	1⅛	..	Park Utah	1200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅞	3⅞	..	Parmalee Tr	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	3⅞
9	3⅞	..	Pathe Exch	2300	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	3⅛
19⅞	5	..	Pathe Ex A	400	6⅞	6	6⅞	5⅞
32⅞	9⅞	..	Patino M	1300	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11
14	2	..	Peerless Mot	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛
55⅞	26⅞	1	Penick & F	900	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞
12	3⅞	..	Penn Dix C	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½
55⅞	25⅞	..	Penn Dix pf	400	26	26	26	..
80	30	3	J C Penney	4200	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	32
88⅞	55⅞	4	Penn RR	9300	60⅞	58⅞	60⅞	58⅞
235	193	8	Peoples Gas	1200	212	203⅞	212	200⅞
164⅞	98	6†	Pere Marq	100	102	102	102	102⅞
27⅞	10	1.50	Petroleum	2300	10⅞	10	10	10⅞
44⅞	20⅞	3	Phelps Dodge	2400	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	23⅞
57⅞	50⅞	3	Phila Co 6%	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	53
25⅞	9⅞	..	Phila Read	1500	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
44⅛	16⅞	2†	Phillips Pet	7300	20	19⅛	20	19⅞
33	19	..	Pierce Ar	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
52	9⅞	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	11½	11½	11½	10⅞
7⅛	2⅛	..	Pierce Pet	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50⅞	37½	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	39	39	39	..
78½	23	..	Pitts Coal	500	26⅛	23½	26⅞	..
110	70	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	68	68	68	..
24⅞	9⅛	..	Pitts United	300	12⅞	12	12⅞	12
15⅞	3	..	Pitts Ter	500	4	3½	4	3
34⅞	16	2	Poore & Co B	200	18	18	18	17½
103	55	7	Post Tel pf	100	55½	55	55½	55
54	18½	2†	Prairie O&G	7900	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19⅞
60	24⅞	3†	Prairie P L	6700	26⅞	24⅞	26⅞	24⅞
78⅞	52⅞	2.40	Proctor & G	1600	61½	59⅞	61⅞	59
11⅞	3½	..	Prod & Ref	100	3½	3½	3½	..
123⅞	66	3.40	PPub Serv	12300	75⅞	71¼	75	72⅛
100	91⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	96	96	96	96
117	106½	6	PPub Serv 6%	100	111	111	111	110⅞
135⅞	121	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	130	130	130	130
89⅞	54	4	Pullman	400	62	60	61	59⅞
8⅛	1	..	Punta Sug	200	1⅛	1	1	1
27⅞	10⅞	1.50	Pure Oil	3500	11⅛	10⅞	11	11
114⅞	93½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
88⅞	46⅞	4	PPurity Bk	200	49½	47⅞	49½	47
			—R—					
69⅞	12⅞	..	Radio	79300	15⅞	13	15	14
57	48⅞	3.50	Radio pf A	700	50	50	50	50
85	40	5	Radio pf B	100	44	43½	44	41½
50	17⅞	..	Radio-Keith	45400	21⅞	20⅛	21	20⅞
58	17⅞	2.60	Raybestos	300	21	20⅞	21	20
141½	87¼	4	Reading	300	91	90	91	89⅞
57	47	2	Reading 2pf	100	47	47	47	47
64⅞	30⅛	5	Real Silk H	200	35½	35	35½	31⅞
46⅞	14⅞	1.60	Rem Rand	800	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	15
100⅞	84	7	Rm Rd2Ipf	100	88	88	88	..
14⅞	8⅞	.80†	Reo Motors	400	9½	9⅛	9½	8⅞
79⅞	15⅞	..	Repub Stl	4300	17	15⅞	16⅞	16⅞
34⅞	12	2	Rcy Metal	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
7⅞	2	..	Reynolds	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
45⅞	33½	3.16	Rhine-West	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
29⅞	5⅞	2	Richfield Oil	4300	6⅞	6	6	6½
25⅞	7	..	Rio Grande O	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
48⅞	20	2.20	Rossia Ins	1200	22⅞	21⅞	22	22⅞
56⅞	38⅞	3.21	Royal Dutch	1500	41⅞	40	41	40½
			—S—					
122⅞	44⅛	5	Safeway S	1200	48⅛	45⅞	47	44⅞
57⅞	25⅛	2†	St Joseph	1200	28	27	28	26⅞
118⅞	62⅞	8	St-L & S F	2500	70	66½	70	66
101	70	6	StL&SF pf	1000	75	74⅞	75	73
76⅞	27	..	StL&SW	1500	31	27	31	27
94⅞	60	5	StLSW pf	100	70	70	70	60
31⅞	14⅞	2	Savage A	3000	16½	15⅞	16	15⅞
12⅞	1	..	Seabd AL	1200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28	1⅛	..	Seabd AL pf	1700	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞
14⅞	6	1.30	Seagrave	100	6	6	6	6
100⅞	45	2½	Sears Roe	6500	48⅞	46	47½	47⅞
23	3⅞	..	Sec Nat Inv	400	4⅞	4	4⅞	4
82⅞	48	5	Sec Nat pf	300	48	48	48	..
3⅛	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	400	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
13⅞	3⅞	..	Servel	1700	4⅞	4	4⅞	4
32⅞	10⅞	..	Sharon	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	10⅞
27⅞	18	..	Sharp Dohme	1300	18	17	18	17⅞
63⅞	54	3.50	Sharp D pf	100	56	56	56	55⅞
52	20⅞	1†	Shattuck	2500	24⅞	23⅞	24	23⅞
25⅞	7⅞	..	Shell Union	3800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
106⅞	69	5.50	Shell Un pf	100	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70
35	4⅞	..	Shubert Th	1300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
94⅞	11	..	Simmons	4700	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞
37	7	1.60	Simms Pet	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
32	11⅞	2†	Sinclair	13400	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	12
42	10⅞	2	Skelly Oil	300	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
82	40	7	Sloss Sh pf	20	34	34	34	..
36⅞	14⅞	..	Snider pf	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	12⅞
118	95⅞	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	400	98	98	98	99
73	43⅞	2	So Calif Ed	2000	46⅞	45⅞	46	45
9	3⅞	..	So Dairies B	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
127	96⅞	8	So Pacific	1900	100⅞	98⅞	100	98
30⅞	11⅞	2†	So PR Sug	1300	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
136⅞	62	8	So Railway	2000	65	62⅞	64⅞	62⅞
115	100	7	Spalding pf	50	115	115	115	115
30⅞	9½	1	Sparks With	1700	13⅞	10⅞	11⅞	10
19⅞	3	..	Spear & Co	20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
85	71	7	Spear pf	20	72	72	72	..
25	11	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
38⅞	8⅞	..	Spicer Co	100	9	9	9	..
45⅞	30	3	Spicer pf	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
114⅞	105½	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
29⅞	14⅞	1.50	Sta Brands	19100	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
104	96½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
129⅞	63	3.50	Sta Gas	6300	70⅞	67⅞	69⅞	69⅞
15⅞	1⅞	..	Sta Inv	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2
106⅞	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
75	49⅞	2.50†	Sta Oil Cal	4300	52⅞	51	52⅞	51⅞
49	17⅞	2	Sta Oil Kan	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
84⅞	48	1†	Sta Oil NJ	32800	53⅞	50⅞	53⅞	52
40⅞	23	1.60	Sta Oil NY	7000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
47⅞	20	3†	Starrett Co	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22
20⅞	3⅞	..	Sterling	2100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
14⅞	6⅞	1.30	Sterling pf	400	7⅞	7	7⅞	6⅞
48	30⅞	3	Ster cv pf	1300	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31
47	15⅞	2	St-Warner	3500	17	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞
113⅞	43⅞	4	Stone & Web	4300	51⅞	49⅞	51	49⅞
47⅞	18⅞	3	Studebaker	3200	21	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
128	118	7	Studebak pf	100	120	120	120	120
1⅞	⅛	..	Sub Boat	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
70	40⅞	1†	Sun Oil	100	50⅞	50	50⅞	49⅞
108⅞	102⅞	6	Sun Oil pf	50	105	104⅞	104⅞	105
9⅞	1⅞	..	Super Oil	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
45⅞	20	2½	Superheater	400	21⅞	21	21⅞	..
15⅞	8½	1	Sweets Co	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
17⅞	4⅞	..	Symington A	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
			—T—					
28⅞	15⅞	1.20†	Telautograph	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17
17	8	1	Tenn Cop	2900	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	10
60⅞	35	3	Tex Co	5000	38⅞	37	37⅞	37⅞
67⅞	47⅞	4	Tex Gulf S	7500	51⅞	49	50⅞	49⅞
145	105	5	Tex & Pac	100	105	105	105	106
14⅞	5⅞	..	Tex & P Coal	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
32⅞	10⅞	..	Tex & P LT	12700	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	13⅞
26⅞	3⅞	..	Thermoid	200	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	4⅞
32	22⅞	2.40	The Fair	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
15⅞	6⅞	..	Third Ave	1300	9⅞	8	9⅞	..
47⅞	27	3.60	Thompson	100	28	28	28	27⅞
39⅞	10	2.40	Thomp Prod	400	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	10⅞
17⅞	3	.60	Tidewat As	3100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
89⅞	69⅞	6	Tidewat A pf	400	70	69⅞	70	70
21⅞	8	.80	Timken-Det	300	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8⅞
39⅞	42½	3	Timken	4200	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	48
25⅞	16⅞	..	Transamer	10200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
26⅞	8⅞	..	Tri-Cont	1300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
96⅞	89⅞	6	Tri-Cont pf	7600	94⅞	94	94⅞	94⅞
28⅞	6½	1	Trans & W	200	7½	7½	7½	7
			—U—					
24	14½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	15	15	15	..
139	61	5	Underwood	2100	67⅞	63	66	63⅞
106⅞	54	2.60	Un Carbide	22000	61	57⅞	60	58⅞
50	25⅞	2	Un Oil Calif	700	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
242⅞	173⅞	10	Un Pacific	400	185⅞	179	184	176½
98⅞	82⅞	4	Un Pac pf	600	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86
38⅞	24	1.60	Un Tk Car	2500	25	25	25	25⅞
99	25⅞	..	Uni Air T	28000	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
77⅞	51⅞	3	Uni Air T pf	200	54⅞	53	53	..
58⅞	34⅞	1.60	Uni Biscuit	100	36	36	36	35
84	23⅞	2	Unit Carbon	1300	27⅞	25	27⅞	24⅞
52	13⅞	.50	Unit Corp	4700	19⅞	18	18⅞	18⅞
53⅞	46⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	1800	46⅞	45⅞	46	46⅞
105	64	4	Uni Fruit	1800	67⅞	65⅞	66	65
49⅞	25	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	16700	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞
104⅞	97	5	Uni G Imp pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
32⅞	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	200	26	25	26	25⅞
114	97	6½	Uni P Dye pf	20	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	106⅞
32⅞	7⅞	..	US & For Sec	1300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
101	83	6	US & For S pf	200	83	83	83	..
103	26	3	US Freight	200	32	31⅞	32	31
30⅞	7⅞	..	US Hoffman	200	8	7⅞	8	8
139⅞	56⅞	6†	US Ind Alco	400	62	60	62	60⅞
15⅞	5⅞	..	US Leather	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
26	8⅞	..	US Lea A	400	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
38⅞	18⅞	2	US Pipe&Fd	2300	27⅞	26	27⅞	26⅞
21	15⅞	1.20	US P&Fd pf	200	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
75⅞	32	3	US Realty	600	35	34⅞	34⅞	33⅞
35	11	..	US Rubber	2000	13⅞	12⅞	13	11⅞
63⅞	21	..	US Rub 1pf	900	24	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞
36⅞	17⅞	1	US Smelt	200	23	22	23	22
198⅞	138	7	US Steel	90400	145⅞	143	145	144
151⅞	141	7	US Steel pf	300	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞
76	38	3	Univ Pict pf	10	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
9	2⅞	..	Univ Pipe	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
45⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	3700	24	22⅞	23⅞	23⅞
			—V—					
7⅞	½	..	Vadsco	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
143⅞	44⅞	3	Vanadium	39200	52⅞	48⅞	51⅞	49⅞
8⅞	2⅞	..	Va-C Chem	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
70⅞	63	..	Va IC&S pf	50	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
156	41⅞	4	Vulcan	630	52⅞	46⅞	50⅞	44⅞
100	85	7	Vulcan pf	20	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	..
			—W—					
67⅞	14⅞	..	Wabash	400	16	15½	16	14⅞
89⅞	42	5	Wabash pf A	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
31⅞	23⅞	1.50†	Waldorf	100	24	24	24	24
42⅞	16	2	Walworth	100	17	17	17	17
54	13	..	Ward Bk A	10	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
15⅞	4⅞	..	Ward Bk B	100	5	5	5	4⅞
97⅞	53⅞	7	Ward Bk pf	300	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
80⅞	13⅞	..	Warner Br A	3500	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	15⅞
70⅞	34	2.20	Warner Br pf	300	35	34	35	..
27	6⅞	..	Warner Quin	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
63⅞	27⅞	3	Warren Br	3300	31⅞	29	31⅞	29⅞
56	40⅞	3	Warren cv pf	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41
43⅞	23⅞	2	Warren F&P	100	24	24	24	23⅞
110	98	7	W Pen El A	50	102	102	102	99
111⅞	103⅞	6	W Pen P 6%	50	110⅞	109⅞	109⅞	110⅞
118⅞	113⅞	7	W Pen P 7%	50	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
50	20	4	Wn Dairy A	100	23	23	23	20
24⅞	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
36	10⅞	..	Wn Md	6400	13⅞	11⅞	13	11⅞
30⅞	9⅞	..	Wn Pac	200	10	9⅞	10	10
53⅞	26	..	Wn Pac pf	400	27⅞	26	27⅞	26
219⅞	131⅞	8	Wn Union	200	142	136⅞	142	135
52	31⅞	2	Westg A B	900	34⅞	33	34⅞	33⅞
201⅞	94⅞	5	Westg Elec	38900	101⅞	98⅞	100⅞	98⅞
109⅞	101⅞	5	Westg El pf	110	113⅞	110⅞	113	111
42⅞	20⅞	..	Weston In	400	23⅞	22	23⅞	21⅞
59⅞	30⅞	2	Westvaco	100	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	..
21	2⅞	..	Wextark Rad	200	3⅞	3	3	..
43	26	2	White Mot	200	26⅞	26	26⅞	26⅞
54⅞	35	4†	Whi Rock	1100	38⅞	37	38⅞	37
20⅞	5⅞	..	Whi Sew pf	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
13	5⅞	..	Wilcox Oil	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
25⅞	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	3000	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
85	45⅞	7	Willys-Ov pf	400	49⅞	48⅞	49⅞	45⅞
7⅞	2	..	Wilson	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13	4⅞	..	Wilson A	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
54⅞	34⅞	3.50	Wilson pf	100	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
72⅞	51⅞	2.40	Woolworth	19800	60⅞	58⅞	58⅞	57
109	67⅞	..	Wor Ump	4000	83⅞	80⅞	80⅞	81⅞
81	66	4	Wrigley	1500	67⅞	66⅞	67	66⅞
			—Y—					
77	28⅞	3	Yale & T	200	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞
32⅞	8⅞	..	Yel Truck	500	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	9⅞
47	19	3	Young S&W	2800	25	22	24	22
			—Z—					
16⅞	3⅞	..	Zenith Radio	200	3⅞	3	3⅞	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
4	All Am Gen	10½	10½	10½
3	Alleghany Gas	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1	Alum Co Am	160	160	160
5	Am Austin Car	2	2	2
1	Am Br Bov Fd	5	5	5
2	Am Capital B	5	5	5
3	Am Cit P&L A	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4	Am Cities P&L B	7	7	7
1	Am Com Pow A	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Am Com Pow B	31	31	31
24	Am Cyan B	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜
7	Am & Fgn Pow war	21½	20⅝	20⅝
2	Am Founders	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13	Am Gas & El	83½	82	82½
12	Am Invest B	5½	5⅜	5½
1	Am Invest war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
†50	Am Laundry Mach	43	43	43
2	Am Light & Trac	43½	42¼	43½
12	Am Maracaibo	1¼	1	1
2	Am Nat Gas	6⅜	6	6
141	Am Sup Power	11⅝	11⅜	11⅛
2	Am Ut & Gen B vtc	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Anch Post Fence	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Anglo Chi C Nit	15	15	15
3	Appalach Gas	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4	Ark Nat Gas	6½	6½	6½
24	Ark Nat Gas A	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1	Asso Gas & El	20	20	20
12	Asso Gas&El A	21¾	20⅞	21½
	B			
25	Babcock & Wil	109	109	109
1	Bahia Corp	1½	1½	1½
25	Bigelow Sanford	34	34	34
1	Bliss E W	15¼	15¼	15¼
7	Blue Ridge	4	4	4
5	Blue Ridge cvt pf	30⅝	30	30
1	Bower Roll Bear	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4	Braz Tr & Lt	26½	26½	26½
1	Brillo Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	British Celanese	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Bwana M'Kubua	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
	C			
†25	Can Hydro El 1st pf	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	Can Marc Wireless	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18	Cen States El	9½	9⅛	9⅛
3	Chatch Ph Al nv	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
136	Cities Service	19½	18⅝	18⅝
2	Cities Serv pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1	Club Alum Uten	3	3	3
3	Colon Oil	2½	2½	2½
4	Column Pict vtc	26⅛	24⅞	24⅞
†20	Comwlth Edison	240½	239½	240½
36	Comwlth & So war	2	1⅞	2
1	Comwlth Edison rts	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Cons Cop Min	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Cons G & E Balt	86	85	85
1	Cons Gas Util A	15½	15½	15½
3	Cons Laundries	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞
3	Cooper Bess	23½	23	23½
4	Copper Bess pf A	34	34	34
1	Cord Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Cosden Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	Creole Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
21	Creole Pet rts	3½	3½	3½
3	Cuban Cane war	⅛	⅛	⅛
4	Curtiss Wright war	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Cusi Mex Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
	D			
1	Dayton Airpl	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	De Forest	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4	Deisel W Gilbert	12⅞	12	12
9	Dia Match new	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞
7	Dia Match pf new	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
20	Dixie Gas Util	23⅛	22	22
10	Durant Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1½
	E			
1	East Gas & Fuel	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
3	East Util Asso cv	7	7	7
3	Eisler Elec	5	4⅞	5
242	El Bond & Sh	44⅛	43⅛	43½
8	El Pow Asso A	14⅞	13	13
1	El P&L opt war	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1	Electric Share	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1	Em Br Selt A vtc	32	32	32
	F			
3	Ford Mot Can A	19⅞	18⅞	19
20	Ford Mot Ltd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Fox Theater A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
	G			
2	Gen Bak	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Gen Bak pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
10	Gen Elec Ltd rct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	Gen Empire	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	Gen Fireproof	25	25	25
†150	Gen Gas & El cv pf B	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛
13	Gen Theater Eq	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1	Gen Theater Eq cv pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
3	Gold Seal Elec	1⅛	1	1
2	Golden Gen Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
15	Goldman Sachs	8¼	8⅛	8¼
1	Gotham Knitbac	½	½	½
†10	Gt Atl & Pac nv	175	175	175
†150	Grief L&B pf X	100	98	100
2	Gulf Oil Corp P	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
	H			
2	Holling Gold Min	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
70	Hudson Bay M&S	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1	Humble Oil	70	70	70
4	Hydro El Serv	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
†50	Ill Pw&Lt 6% pf	92½	92½	92½
	I			
12	Imp Oil Can	17½	17¼	17½
1	Insull Util	39	39	39
1	Insull Ut 2pf	84	84	84
1	Ins Co Nor Am	48½	48½	48½
5	Intercon Petrol	⅝	⅝	⅝
13	Internat Pet	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1	Inter Super Pow	23½	23½	23½
1	Inter Util B	6½	6½	6½
1	Inter Util war	2¼	2¼	2¼
†150	Inter Util pf	98¾	98½	98¾
1	Inters Hosiery	8	8	8
1	Irving Air Ch	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
	L			
2	Lefcourt Realty	13	12⅝	12⅝
5	Leonard Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	Lerner Stores	31	31	31
4	Lone Star Gas	22½	22½	22½
1	Louis L & E	1	1	1
	M			
7	MacMarr St	8⅝	8½	8½
1	Mavis Bott	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Mead Johnson	70	70	70
1	Metal & Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Mid West Util	19⅛	18½	18½
2	Midland Steel new	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5	Mo Kans Pipe L	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Mo Kans P L B vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Montecat deb rt	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Mountain Prod	5½	5½	5½
	N			
1	Nat Bond & Sh	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	26	25⅛	25⅛
2	Nat Dairy pf A	106	106	106
1	Nat Investors	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
1	Nat Rub Mach	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Natl Trans	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1	New Jersey Zinc	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
6	Newmont Min	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1	Newport Co	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2	N Y Hamburg	24	24	24
73	Niag Hud Pow	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
6	Niag Hud P A war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7	Niag Hud P B war	6	6	6
1	Niag Shares Md	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	Niles Bem Pond	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2	Noma Elec	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
13	Noranda Mines	18⅛	18	18
2	Nor Am Av war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Nor European Oil	1⅛	1	1
1	Northam War pf	26⅞	26½	26½
†10	North Sta P 6% pf	98	98	98
	O			
21	Ohio Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Ohio Oil pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Oil Stocks A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Oil Stocks B	5	5	5
	P			
2	Pacific Pub Ser	23⅛	23	23⅛
30	Pandem Oil	¼	¼	¼
26	Pennroad Corp	7	6⅞	7
5	Peo G L & C rts	9⅛	9	9
1	Peo Lt Pow A	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1	Perryman El	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Pitney Bowes	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4	Polymet Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6	Prince & Whitely	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Prince & Whitely pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Propper McCall Hos	5	5	5
1	Pub Util Hold	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4	Pub Ut Hold war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Pyrene	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
	R			
1	Railroad Sh	4	4	4
1	Reiter Foster	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	S			
8	St Regis Paper (1)	14	14	14
1	Salt-Crk Prod (2)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Saxet Co	9	9	9
1	Seaboard Util (½)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7	Segal Lock (½)	4⅜	4	4⅜
1	Seiberling Rub	5	5	5
12	Selected Indust	3	3	3
1	Sel Ind allot ctf (4½)	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2	Select Ind pr pf (5½)	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2	Sentry Saf Control	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	Shenandoah	6⅛	6	6
1	Shenandoah pf (3R)	33	33	33
3	So Am G&Pl	1	1	1

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
3	So Cal Ed C pf (1.37½)	24¾	24½	24¾
1	So Penn Oil (2¾G)	23	23	23
1	Southwest Dairy	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Southwest Gas Ut	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Span & Gen rcts	½	½	½
†25	Spieg May S pf (6½)	24	24	24
*21	Stand Oil Ind	36⅜	36⅛	36¼
4	Stand Oil Ky	22⅝	22	22
1	Stand Oil Neb	36	36	36
3	Stand Oil Ohio	56	56	56
†10	Stand Oil Ohio pf	115¼	115¼	115¼
1	Starrett Corp	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1	Starrett pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1	Stein & Co pf	85	85	85
2	Stein Cosmetics	4½	4½	4½
3	Strauss Roth	8⅛	7⅞	8
4	Stroock & Co	10	9½	9½
10	Sunray Oil	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1	Swift & Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3	Syrac Wash Mach B	6	5⅞	5⅞
	T			
1	Taggart Corp	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1	Tampa El	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
6	Technicolor Inc	8½	7⅞	8½
5	Teck Hugh Gold	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3	Texon Oil & Land	9	8¾	9
5	Transcont Air Tr	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2	Triplex Saf Glass	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Tubize Chat Corp B	4¼	4¼	4¼
	U			
2	Union Oil Asso	26⅝	26½	26⅝
13	United Corp war	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
24	Unit Founders	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
57	United Gas new	8⅝	8½	8⅝
117	Un Lt & Pow A	28	26⅞	28
3	Un Lt&Pow cv pf	98	98	98
2	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	U S & Int Sec pf	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
3	U S Elec Pow	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	U S Gypsum	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
13	United Verde Ext	7⅞	7½	7⅞
5	Util Pow & Lt	8⅝	9⅜	9⅜
2	Utility & Indus	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Utility & Ind pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
	V			
6	Vacuum Oil	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞
1	Venezuelan Pet	⅞	1	1⅛
	W			
1	Watson (J W) Co	1½	1½	1½
1	Wenden Cop Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	White Eagle O deb rts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Wil-Liw Cafet	3¼	3¼	3¼

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98½	..	98½
3	Alumin Co 5s '52	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Am Comwlth Pow 6s '40	80	80	80
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	97	97	97
5	Am G&Pow 6s '39	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
10	Am Roll M 4½s '33	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	Appalach Gas 6s '45	80	80	80
2	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
2	Appalach Pow 5s '56	101	101	101
1	Ark Pow & Lt 5s '56	99	99	99
2	Asso Elec 4½s '53	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
10	Asso G&E 5s '50	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
8	Asso G&E 5s '68	80⅛	80	80⅛
1	Asso G&E 4½s '48 ww	75	75	75
	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	75	75	75
1	Assoc Tel U 5½s C '44	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3	Asso Tel & T 5½s A'55	88⅛	88	88⅛
5	Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Bost & Alb 4½s '78	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
22	Cap Admin 5s A'53 ww	85	85	85
15	Cap Admin 5s A '53 xw	85	85	85
11	Caro P&L 5s '56	102	102	102
2	Cent St El 5½s '54	64	64	64
2	Cent St El 5s '48	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5	Chi Dist El 4½s A '70	93	93	93
10	Cin St Car 5½s A '52	90	90	90
273	Cities Ser 5s '50	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛
3	Cities Serv Gas 5½s'42	88	88	88
2	Cities Ser G Pipe 6s'43	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5	Cities Ser Pw 5½s '52	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2	Clev Term Bldg 6s '41	85	85	85
30	Cns Gas Blt 4½sH'70	102⅛	102	102⅛
5	Consum Pow 4½s '58	100	99⅞	99⅞
56	Cont G&E 5s A '58	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
36	Crucible Steel 5s '40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5	Cudahy Pack 5s '46	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Det C Gas 5s B '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Det Innt Bge 6½s '52	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Dix G Gas 6½sA'37ww	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2	East Ut Inv 5s A '54	68	68	68
10	Ed El Ill 5s '33	101⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6	El P&L 5s 2030	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2	Fairbnks Morse 5s '42	98	98	98
3	Fed Water 5½s '54	85	85	85
5	Firestone Cot M 5s '48	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	81	81	81

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; railroads rebound briskly on short covering.

Bonds: Firm; foreigns and domestics improve.

Curb: Firm; moderate gains general.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; peseta lower.

Cotton: Lower; southern selling.

Sugar: Easy; unsettled Cuban political situation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; unfavorable Argentine weather and large export sales.

Corn: Firm; unfavorable weather Southwest.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Lower.

Sales		High	Low	12:30
6	Gatineau Po 5s '56	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5	Gatineau Po 6 B '41	95	95	95
3	Genn Pub Svc 5s '53	85	85	85
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	100	100⅛
20	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Hood Rub 7s '36	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
3	Hood Rub 5½s '36	62½	62½	62½
7	Indpls P&L 5s A '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	89	87	89
2	Intl Po Sec 7s E '57	94	94	94
7	Intl Sec Am 5s '47	75¼	75¼	75¼
2	Inters Nat G 6s '36xw	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3	Jer Ct P&L 5s M '47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4	Jer C P&L 5½sA'45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Leh PS 6s A2026	102	101⅞	101⅞
9	Lone Star Gas 5s '42	99⅛	99	99
15	Mass Gas 5½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Mass Gas 5s '55	100	100	100
4	Mead Crp 6sA'45ww	91⅞	90⅛	91⅞
1	Mid West Ut 5s '34	96	96	96
1	Mil G&E 4½s '67	101½	101½	101½
10	Minn G&L 4½s '50	91½	91½	91½
10	Minn P&L 4½s '78	93	93	93
5	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	96½	96	96½
1	Narragansett 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Nat P&L 6s A 2026	102	102	102
11	Nat P&L 5s B 2030	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
17	Nat Pub Srv 5s '78	72½	72⅛	72⅛
2	New Eng G&E 5s '50	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
10	NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	96	96	96
2	N Ohio P&L 5½s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Nor West Pw 6s '60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11	Ohio Edison 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
20	Ohio Pw 5s B '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	95	95	95
1	Oklahoma G&E 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Osgood Co 6s '38 ww	57	57	57
4	Penn Dk&Ware 6s '49	89	89	89
1	Penn O Ed 6s '50 xw	101	101	101
1	Penn O Ed 5½s B '59	99½	99½	99½
13	Portland GE 4½s '60	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
7	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	101	100⅛	101
11	Pug Sd P&L 5s C '50	97¼	97	97¼
1	Roch Cen Pow 5s '53	63	63	63
1	St L G & C 6s '47	59½	59½	59½
1	Saxet Corp 6s A '45	91	91	91
15	Scripps 5½s '43	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
4	Shaw W&P 4½ A '67	96	95⅛	96
5	Shaw W&P 4½ D'70	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
7	SEP&L 6s A 2025xw	101	101	101
7	So Cal Ed 5s '51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	So Cal Ed 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	So Cal Gas 5s '37	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1	Staley Mfg 6s '42	97½	97½	97½
5	Stand G&E 6s '66	100	100	100
2	Stand P&Lt 6s '57	96½	96	96½
2	Swift & Co 5s'40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Swift & Co 5s'44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Tex City Gas 5s'48	72	72	72
13	Tex El Serv 5s'60	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Tex P & Lt 5s'56	100	99⅛	100
3	Tri Util 5s'79	85	85	85
2	Ulen & Co 6s'44	85	85	85
8	Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Ut Light&Ry 5½s'52	85	84⅛	84⅛
1	Virg El Pow 5sA'55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Waldorf Ast 7s'54	77	77	77
3	Wash Wat Pwr 5s'60	102⅛	103⅛	103⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
14	Buen Aires Prv 7½s'47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Cent Bk Ger 6s'51	72½	72½	72½
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Ercole M El 6½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Europ El Cp 6½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Europ Mtg 7s C '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	Finland RM Bk 6s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Frst Bo G W 7s '37xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	Ger Con Mun 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Hamburg El 5½s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	It Sup Pw 6sA'37xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Mansfld M&S 7s'41xw	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	Melbourne El 7½sA'46	100	[illegible]	100
1	Saar Basin Con 7s '35	98⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Saarbruck 7s '35	101	101	101
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Tietz 7½s '39 xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Unit El Serv 7s '56xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Unt Indust 6½s '41	76½	[illegible]	[illegible]

†—Actual Sales. *—Ex-dividend. ... so far this year. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	11.08	11.20	10.92	10.98	11.13
March	11.53	11.67	11.40	11.40	11.54
May	11.82	11.93	11.64	11.64	11.81
July	11.91	12.07	11.77	11.77	12.16
October	12.13	12.14	11.99	11.99	..

Spots 11.00 down 25 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	11.12	11.27	10.97	10.97	11.14
January	11.33	11.45	11.11	11.15	11.31
March	11.60	11.72	11.41	11.41	11.57
May	11.83	11.98	11.67	11.67	11.84
July	11.98	12.12	11.85	11.85	11.91
October	12.17	12.25	12.01	12.01	12.17

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	11.23	11.36	11.08	11.09	11.22
January	11.42	11.51	11.22	11.25	11.40
March	11.68	11.80	11.51	11.51	11.68
May	11.93	12.10	11.77	11.78	11.94
July	12.06	12.20	11.95	11.98	12.06
October	12.26b	12.33	12.11	12.11	12.25

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	5.96	5.96	5.89	5.89	....
January	6.03	6.07	6.00	6.02	5.90
March	6.16	6.20	6.13	6.15	6.03
May	6.27	6.30	6.25	6.26	6.14
July	6.36	6.41	6.34	6.35	6.24
October	6.45	6.49	6.45	6.45	6.33

Spots 6.11, up 9 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 4000; (American) 2000.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .96¼	$ .96⅝	$1.33
Corn, 3 yellow	.91¼	.90⅝	1.05¾
Oats, 3 white	.44⅛	.44	.53
Flour	4.50	4.60	6.25
Beef, family	18.50	18.50	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	28.50
Lard	.1200	.1225	.1085
Cotton, mid-up	.1125	.1090	.1720
Zinc	.0437½	.0440	.0625
Iron	18.76	18.76	22.26
Steel, bil PPitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10¼	.09½	.18
Tin	.2480	.2400	.3875
Rubber	.0887½	.0837½	.1550
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0529
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0635
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0525

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Nov. 7, 1930	Oct. 31, 1930
Gold	51,096,000	50,807,000
Sight balance abroad	6,505,000	6,492,000
Bills bot abroad	19,103,000	19,100,000
Com'l bills France	6,837,000	7,068,000
Advances agst securities	2,994,000	2,779,000
Neg bonds of sinkg fd	5,304,000	5,304,000
Circulation	74,709,000	74,738,000
Total credit cur accts	21,394,000	21,468,000
Treasury	6,145,000	[illegible]
Sinking fund	7,134,000	[illegible]
Private	7,784,000	7,901,000
Total sight liabilities	96,103,000	96,253,000
Ratio	53.17%	52.78%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Nov. 13	Nov. 6
Circulation	£355,360	£356,463
Public deposits	16,978	19,277
Private deposits	93,471	90,048
Bankers' accounts	60,321	56,522
Other accounts	33,150	34,014
Government securities	35,726	35,991
Other securities	26,736	26,948
Disc and adv	4,387	4,409
Securities	22,449	22,450
Reserves	64,099	63,578
Prop res to liab	58.8%	58.14%
Bullion	160,080	161,542
Bank rate	3%	3%

A Window in Wall Street

COPPER LENDS A HAND

WALL STREET, and other streets connected with it by wire and ticker services, enjoyed a thrill yesterday which was reminiscent of bull-market days. Copper went up half a cent. Not much to get enthusiastic over, especially in view of the fact that the half-cent rise in the price of red metal leaves the quotation 8 cents under last year's figure. Ten cents a pound for copper is not a satisfactory price from the producers' point of view. But 10-cent copper at the moment spells a move toward better times, and indicates that the copper industry is meeting its problems with more than a stiff upper lip. Some people were wondering what that "better feeling" that came to Wall Street Tuesday was all about. They find it easier to explain yesterday's improvement in sentiment. Nor did the stock market disdain to listen to the good news. In fact, the stock market, which for some time seems to have prided itself in taking only slight notice of business news, came right out of its dugout and made merry with the crowd. The copper shares naturally led the way, and the rest of the market followed most willingly.

BID AND ASKED

One often hears the remark, "If we all were alike in tastes and opinions, what a world this would be!" Around the tickers they say, "If we all were of one opinion there wouldn't be any market." It may be added that when opinions get too far apart it also oftentimes develops that there isn't any market. How far apart opinions can get is indicated by the bid and asked prices on some stocks that are dealt in only infrequently. American Express shares, for instance, are thought by their holders to be worth $625 each, but would-be buyers offer $180. Some people would pay as much as $200 for a share of Brooklyn Edison, but holders of this stock say it will take twice that much to make them sell. And there are other stocks that miss many a ride on the ticker tape because they happen to be held by people with widely divergent views on values.

NOVEMBER THIRTEENTH

This is a big day in New York stock market history. Nov. 13, 1929, was the day on which the first phase of the 1929-30 bear market was completed. Financial writers are celebrating the day by recalling "averages" and reviewing trends. Some chastened speculators are celebrating by renewing their resolutions to keep their feet on the ground next time stocks go up into the clouds.

WATCHING OTHER FELLOW

If, as one broker says, business men watch the stock market for a cue to business, while, as most traders tell you, the stock market watches business for a cue to stock trading, many people will agree that it is no wonder that both the stock market and business fall into the ditch every now and then.

C. W. M.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	36⅛c	35⅞c
Bar silver in London	16⅛d	16⅛d
Bar gold in London	85s ¾d	85s ¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$86,000,000	$1,015,000,000
Year ago today	143,000,000	1,750,000,000
Balances	35,000,000	159,000,000
Year ago today	59,000,000	241,000,000
F R bank credit	34,144,939	138,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2⅛@2
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 19-32	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¾	4.85½	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0392¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394⅞	.1394¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382⅞	.2383	.2381
Austria—schil'g	.1409¼	.1409¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4025	.4026	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¾	.1750¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059½	.193
Spain—peseta	.1152	.1156	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682¾	.2682½	.268
Switz'land franc	.1940	.1940½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3182	.3187½	*
Shanghai—tael	.3925	.3892	*
India—rupee	.3602	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4965	.4965	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3444	.3444	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1070	.1070	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9682	.9737
Peru—pound	.3135	.3135	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8025	.8025	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 3-32	1.00 5-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COTTONSEED CRUSHINGS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cottonseed crushed in the three-month period, Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, was announced by the Census Bureau to have been 1,664,138 tons, compared with 1,511,116 tons in the like period a year ago, and cottonseed on hand at mills Oct. 31 totaled 1,081,393 tons, compared with 1,177,- 186 tons on that date last year.

New York Bond Market

(quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	25	25
Alleghany 5s '44	85¾	85½
Alleghany 5s '50	86	85¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Am For Pow 5s	83⅞	83⅞
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100⅝	100
Am Ice 5s '53	83	83
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	89⅞	89⅞
Am Metals 5½s	93⅞	93⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	50	47½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	144	141
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅞	105⅝
Am T&T 5s '65	106	105⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	77	77
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	77⅞	77
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	89⅞	89⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	119⅝	119
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103	103
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95⅞	95½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	67	66⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅞	95¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	87	87
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	94⅝	94¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101
B&O 1st 5s	104⅝	104⅝
B&O 5s Series D	101⅛	101⅛
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅝	108⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	101⅛
B&O Pitt 4s		94¾
Belding Hem 6s '36	85	85
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '55	100	100
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¼	100
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36	36
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105	105
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89	89
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102½	102½
Cal PePt cv 5s '39	97	97
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100½	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99¾	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅛	99
Can Nat Ry 4¾s	101¾	101¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	105
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¼	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105	105
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅛	99⅛
Can North sf 7s '40	111¼	110¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅞	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103	103
Can Pacific 5s '54	103¾	103⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	98¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108⅛	108
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97½	97
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¾	94⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	103⅞
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	33	32
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102¾	102¾
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅜	100½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	94⅛	94⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	95⅞	95¾
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107¼	107⅛
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	45	45
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	104	104
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69⅛	69⅛
Chi M&SP 4½s rcts E '89	92	90¼
Chi M&StP 4¾s	99	99
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	34½	34
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	77⅞	77¼
Chi & Nw 3½s '87	78	78
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	89	88
Chi & Nw 4½s C	91	90⅞
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	90	89⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	100⅛	100
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	107⅞	107¾
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	92½	92⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	92⅛	91⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	89⅞	89⅝
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105¼	105⅛
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	114	114
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89	89
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Childs 5s	85	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89⅞
Cin T 4½s	102⅛	102⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92⅞	92⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	94⅞	94⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100⅛	100⅛
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	102⅞	102⅝
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅛	105
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109½	109⅛
Colo Industrial 5s '34	92½	92
Colo & So 4½s A	96⅛	96⅛
Colo & So 4½s 1st	101⅛	101⅛
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101	101
Columbus Pow 4½s	95	94⅞
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	100⅛	100⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	25	25
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106⅞
Con Ry & Lt 4½s stpd	98⅞	98⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	70⅛	69⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	91½	91⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	97½	97⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	11	11
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuba RR 6s '36	57	57
Cuban Dom 7½s '4 ww	23	23
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del Riv RR 4s	98	98
Den Gas 5s stpd	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '55	73	72
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106½	105⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅛	107⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85⅛	85⅛
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	104	104
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅞	102⅞
Edison Ill of B 4s	99⅞	99⅞
Erie cv 4s A '53	75⅛	75⅛
Erie 5s '67	81	81
Erie gen lien	79	79
Erie gen 75s	81⅛	80½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96	96
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B	93⅞	93
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	85	84½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	35	34
Ft W & Den 1st	105⅞	105⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Gen Cable 5½s '47	95⅛	95⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	90	90
Gen Steel Cast 5½s ww	99	99
Gen Theater 6s	77½	77
Goodrich 6½s	101	101
Goodrich 6s	70	68½
Goodyear 5s '57	89	88¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106	106
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111
Great Northern 4½s '77E	98¼	97½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅞	108⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Har Riv Pe 4s	91½	91½
Havana Elec 5s '52	56½	56
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	35	35
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	100⅞	100⅞
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	70	70
Hon Belt 5s	100⅞	100¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56	56
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	76⅞	76½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	101	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅞	105⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	96⅛	96
Ill Cen rfg 5s '5	90⅛	90⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109	109
Il Cen CStL&NO 5s A	100⅞	100⅞
Ill Cen Cairo Br 4s	91	91
Ind Limestone 6s '46	58	58
Ind Union Ry 5s A	103¼	103¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96	95
Inter Hydro 6s	85	84
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99⅛	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '6	69⅛	69
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅛	68½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	62	59½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	89
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96	96
Int & G Nor 6s '62	79	79
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	79¾	79½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	57	54
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	74	72½
Int Paper 6s '55	65	65
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80½	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93½	93⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88	88
Kendall 5½s ww	62½	62½
Kan City P & Lt 4½s	100⅞	100⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅛	105
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79⅛	79¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100	99⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93½	92⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	93⅞	93⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90⅞	90⅞
Kinney Co 7½s '36	91	91
Laclede Gas 5½s D	102¼	102¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	61½	60½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90⅛	90¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100¼	99
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	104¾	104¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	78⅞	78⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	111	110
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	97½	96½
Long Island deb 5's '37	101	101
Longw Island un	91¼	91¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106½	106
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100⅝	100½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	103⅞	103⅝
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	105
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	103⅜	102⅜
Manhat Ry Con 4s '90	53	52
Marion Steam S 6s	51	51
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅝	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101⅛
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	87⅞	87⅞
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	98¼	98
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	100¾	100¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅞	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	97⅛	97
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97	97
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97⅞	97⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	97	97
Mo Pac 5s H	97	97
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	97⅞	97½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Morris & Essex 4½s	101	100½

	High	Low
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	63½	63½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅞	98⅞
Nat Rad 6½s '47	14½	14½
N E T&T 4½s B '61	103⅞	103⅝
NE T&T 5s '52	108⅛	108
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90⅛	90⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	89	89
N O T & M 5½s '54	100	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¼	101⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅛	106⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	90⅛	88
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107⅞	107⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101	101
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	105⅛	105⅛
NY Dock 5s '38	82	81⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY OELH&P 5s '48	108⅛	108⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	78⅛	78⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	80⅛	78⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94⅛	93⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅛	105⅛
NY Lack 4½s	103⅛	103⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	30⅛	30⅛
NY Ry inc 6s '65	3	3
NY Stem Corp 6s '47	108¼	108¼
NY Steam Corp 5s	101¼	101
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅝	101½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅛	106⅛
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103⅞	103⅝
Niag Shares 5½s	93	93
Norf So 5s	36⅛	36⅛
Norf & W div 4s '44	96⅛	96⅛
Norf & W 4s	96⅛	96⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99⅛	98⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103⅞	103⅞
Nor Pac 3s reg	65⅛	65⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68	68
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93⅞	93⅞
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111⅛	111⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅛	105⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110⅛	110⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅛	110⅛
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	52	52
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	94⅛	94⅛
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106	106
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	100
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Paramount Pub 5½s	85⅛	85⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100⅞	100⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	93⅛	92⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	48	48
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	75	75
Penn O & D PR 4½s A '77	99⅞	99⅞
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR con 4s '48	96	96
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅛	98⅛
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR 3½s D	89⅛	89⅛
Penn RR con 4½s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅛	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108⅛	108⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109	109
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	102⅞	102½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92½	92
Phil Co 5s '67	99⅛	98⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	83½	83
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	85	84¼
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	95⅞	95⅛
Pitts & W Va 4½s B	96⅛	96⅛
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	108	107⅞
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	108	108
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¼	100⅛
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	79	78
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105⅞	105⅞
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101½	101¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101½	101½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	97⅞	97⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89	88⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	77⅞	77½
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	100¼	100¼
StL & SF 4s A '50	84	83½
St L & SF 4½s '78	83⅛	81⅞
StL & SF 5s B '50	98⅛	97⅞
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90⅛	90⅛
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
StP M&M con 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	108⅛	108⅛
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	53⅞	53⅞
Sabd AL rfg 4s '59	22	22
Seabd AL con 6s '45	22⅛	22
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	18⅛	18⅛
Seabd All Fla 6s B '35	18⅛	18⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅞	92⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	90	90
Shell Union 5s ct ww	86⅛	86⅛
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	103
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	83	83
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100½	100
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '42	101⅞	101½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103⅛	103⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	93	93
So Pacific col 4s '49	95	94⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅛	97⅛
So Pacific 4½s '68	97⅛	97⅛
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	102⅞	102⅞
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	100⅞	100⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	83⅞	83
So Ry gen 4s '56	107	107
So Ry con 5s '94	110¼	110¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	115	114¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	105⅞	105⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105	104⅞
So Bell Tel 5s	104	103⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100	99¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅛	96⅛
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	105½	105⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103	103
Tenn Coal I & RR 5s	100¾	100¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	99⅞	99
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	46⅞	46⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	96⅞	96⅞
Third Ave 5s '37	28	27½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	100⅞	100⅞
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	91⅛	91⅛
Tol St L & W 4s '50	100¼	100¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	97½	97¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101⅞	101⅛
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91⅞	91⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	95	95
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	99⅛	99⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	111	111
Union Pacific 5s	70	70
US Rubber 5s '47	61	61
Universal Pipe 6s '36	94⅛	94
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	101⅛	101
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73½	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	81⅝	81
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	40	40
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	80	80
Va Iron C&C 5s '49	102⅛	101⅞
Va Ry 5s '62	106	106
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	20	20
Victor Fuel 5s	101	101
Wabash 1st 5s '39	92½	92½
Wabash 5s B '76	99	99
Wabash 5½s '75	95½	95½
Wabash 5s D	80⅞	80⅞
Walworth 6s '45	51	51
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	102	102
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	71	70¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	101½	101⅛
Washington Water 5s	101⅛	101⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104⅞	104⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	106⅛	106
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	92	92
West Shore 4s 2361	92	92
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¼	82
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96	95¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	93	93
Western Pac 5s A '46	94⅛	93
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Western Un col 5s '38	104	104
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅛	108¼
Western Un 5s '60	103	102¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	90⅛	90⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	103
White Sew Mach 6s '40	38	38
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅝	98¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	60¼	60¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov13	Last Nov12
3½s '47	101.11	101.12	101.11	101.12	101.11
1st 4¼s '47	102.20	102.25	102.20	102.25	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.21	103.19	103.20	103.19
US 3-s '43	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	..
US 3⅜s '47	102.20	102.24	102.20	102.24	102.19
US 4¼s '52	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.7

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Adriatic El 7s '52	95½	95½
Akershus 5s '63	96	95¾
Antioquia 7s A '45	69	69
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	94¼	94¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	94	93⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	94¼	93¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	94	93⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	94	94
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	70⅞	70
Australia 4½s '57	75	75
Australia 5s '57	91	90⅞
Asutria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	105	104⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	73	73
Austria Hydro 6½s	95	94⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	83	83
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	103⅞	102⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	106	107⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	112¼	112⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Bergen 5s rcts '49	101	101
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98⅛	98
Bergen (City) 5s '60 rcts	73	70
Berlin 6s '58	82⅞	82⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	75	74
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73	73⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	77	77⅛
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	68	68
Berlin Elec 6s	80	80
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	85½	85½
Bolivia (Rep) '69		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	76⅞	76⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	71⅛	70½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	71¼	70½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100⅞	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	87⅛	87
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	64	63
Bremen 7s '35	93⅛	93⅛
Brisbane 5s '58	95⅞	95⅞

	High	Low
Budapest (City) 6s '62	72	71½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	75½	74¾
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	75⅞	75⅞
Bulgaria 7s '67	71	70¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78½	78⅛
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	73½	73
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78⅛	76
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	93	93
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	90⅛	90⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84⅛	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	83⅛	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	83⅞	83¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	83⅛	83
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	85⅛	85
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	96⅛	96
Chile (Rep) '63	83	83
Chilean Loan 7s	86	86
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	31	30
Christiania (City) 6s '54	102⅛	102¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	80⅛	80⅛
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85⅞	85⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69	68⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	68¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	60⅛	60⅛
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94⅛	94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅞	99⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	57⅞	57⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅞	109⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅛	94⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90	90
Dresden 7s '45	85	85
Duke Power 4½s '66	103⅞	103⅞
Dutch EI 6s '47	103	103
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102⅞	102⅞
Estonia Bank 7s '67	65½	65½
Finland 5½s '58	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91	90⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅞	94⅞
Premerican Dev 7½s '42	106⅛	106⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	129⅛	129⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅛	125⅛
German 7s '49	101⅛	100⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	83⅛	81½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	74⅞	73⅞
Germ Cen A Bk 6s Oct '60	74⅛	73½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86⅛	86⅛
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	79⅛	71
Germ Elec P '53	80	80
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	89⅛	89⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	100¼	100⅛
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	73⅞	73⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97	97
Graz 8s '54	85⅞	84½
Greek 6s '68	85⅞	85½
Hamburg 6s '46	67	67
Holland Am Line 6s '47	100⅛	100
Hungary (King) 7½s '4	82⅞	82⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	102⅞	102⅛
Irish Free State 5s '60	93	93
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	88⅞	88
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅞	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	86⅛	86½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	97⅛	97¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	93⅞	93
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	81	80⅞
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	70⅛	68
Karstadt 6s '43	94½	94
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	89⅞	89⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	105	105
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	60	60
Medellin 6½s '54	10⅛	10⅛
Mex 4s small A '10	17	17
Mex 6s lg A	84	83⅞
Milan (City) 6½s '52	97	97
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	104⅞	104⅞
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	70	69⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	71	69⅞
New South Wales 5s '58	85	84⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47	100⅞	100⅞
Norway Bank 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	103	102¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	105⅞	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	95⅛	95⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	73	71
Nuremberg 6s '52	91⅛	91
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	103	102⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Oslo G&E 5s '63	94	93⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	102⅛	103⅛
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	104⅞	104⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	106	106
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	68⅞	68⅞
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	52⅛	51½
Peru 6s '60	70⅛	70
Peru 6s '61	67	67
Peru 7s '59	76⅛	75⅞
Poland 6s '40	85⅛	84⅞
Poland 7s '47	80	77⅞
Poland 8s '50	105	105
Prussia 6½s	72	70
Prague (City) 7½s '52	82	82
Prussia 6s	95⅛	94⅛
Queensland (State) 6s '47	96⅛	96⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	82	81⅛
Rhine Main 7s '50	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	65⅛	65
Rhine Ruhr 6s	84⅞	84⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	55½	55⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	65	64
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	83⅛	83⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	89⅛	89
Rome (City) 6½s '52	65⅛	65
Royal Dutch 4s ww	56⅛	56⅛
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	82⅛	82⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	78⅞	78⅛
Sao Paulo (State) '40	80	80
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	78	78
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	107⅛	107⅛
Saxon State 6½s '42	80⅞	80⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	89⅞	89⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	77⅛	77⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	71	71
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	65⅛	65
Silesia Bk 6s '47	90	90
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	105⅞	105⅞
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	97⅛	97⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	91⅛	90⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	87⅛	87⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	99⅛	99⅛
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	99⅛	99⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	105⅛	105⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	105⅛	105⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	78	78
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	77	77
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	77	77
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	77	77
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	77	77
Unterlbe 6s '53	75¼	75¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	84⅞	84¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	103	102¾
Uruguay (Rep) '64	85	84¾
Vienna 6s '52	84½	84½
Warsaw 7s '58	63½	63½
Westphalia El 6s '53	72	71¾
Wurttemberg 7s '56	83½	81¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96½	96⅝

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
December	.72¼	.74⅞	.71⅞	.73¾	+1⅝
March	.74⅞	.75⅞	.73⅞	.75⅝	+1⅛
May	.76⅛	.77⅝	.75¾	.77½	+1¼
Corn					
December	.72⅝	.73⅞	.72⅛	.73¾	+1⅛
March	.75	.76¾	.74⅞	.76¾	+1¼
May	.77⅛	.78⅝	.76½	.78⅛	+1½
Oats					
December	.31⅝	.32⅛	.31⅝	.32¼	
March	.33⅝	.34⅞	.33⅞	.34	
May	.35⅛	.35⅛	.34⅝	.35⅝	
Lard					
December	10.50	10.50	10.37	10.42	
January	10.07	10.10	10.00	10.05	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.66⅝	.64⅛	.66¼	.65½
May	.71⅝	.69⅞	.71½	.70⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.67⅞	.65⅛	.67⅛	.66½
May	.73⅛	.70⅞	.71⅞	.71⅝

KENTUCKY BRIDGE BONDS

A banking group comprised of Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Chase Securities Corporation and Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., is offering a new issue of $7,407,000 Commonwealth of Kentucky Bridge Revenue 4½ per cent bonds. These bonds, dated July 1, 1930, and due July 1, 1950, are priced at 97½ and accrued interest, yielding about 4.70 per cent. They are to be issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky through its State Highway Commission under authority of the Acts of the Kentucky Assembly of 1928-1930 and by Act of Congress approved June 18, 1930.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 58⅝. De Beers was 5⅞, Rand Mines 2⅝. Bar silver was 16⅛d an ounce. Money was 2⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛ per cent; three months, 2⅛ per cent.

ENGINEERS PUBLIC SERVICE CO, INC.

NEW YORK—Engineers Public Service Company, a constituent company of Stone & Webster, Inc., reports electrical output for October, 1930, of 126,932,500 kilowatt hours, an increase of 4.4 per cent over October, 1929.

FRANKLIN CAR SALES GAIN

H. H. Franklin, president of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, said retail deliveries of Franklin cars for the last three months have shown gains over each previous month, and indications are that November deliveries will exceed October.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS CO.

Montreal Tramways Company reports for eight months ended Aug. 31 net of $803,199 available for dividends, equal to $8.61 a share on 93,000 shares. Total revenue was $2,161,730.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

$7,407,000

Commonwealth of Kentucky Bridge Revenue 4½% Bonds

(Payable from Bridge Revenues)

$6,101,000	$1,362,000	$944,000
Project 1	Project 2	Project 3

Dated July 1, 1930 — Due July 1, 1950

Coupon Bonds, in denomination of $1,000; registerable as to principal only. Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1 and July 1, payable at the Office of the State Treasurer at Frankfort or at the Chemical Bank & Trust Company in the City of New York, at the option of the holder. Callable in whole or in part by lot at the option of the State Highway Commission of Kentucky on any interest payment date beginning July 1, 1931 on thirty days' published notice at 103 if called on or prior to July 1, 1934; thereafter at successive reductions in the redemption price; plus accrued interest in each case. Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company, Louisville, Kentucky, Trustee.

A Sinking Fund to be provided from gross tolls from each project, it is estimated, will be sufficient to retire the bonds of each project before maturity.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of Kentucky

The following information has been summarized from a letter to us, by Ben Johnson, Esquire, Chairman of the State Highway Commission of Kentucky, copies of which will be furnished on request and to which reference is made for a more complete statement:

State Highway System: Kentucky, through its agency the State Highway Commission, has in recent years extensively modernized its highway system, and is now carrying out the unification of its primary highway system by replacing certain ferries with bridges on some of the principal highways.

Bridge Projects 1, 2 and 3: Bridge Project 1 comprises seventeen intrastate bridges, eight of which are now under construction; Bridge Project 2 is the interstate bridge to be constructed over the Ohio River between Maysville, Kentucky and Aberdeen, Ohio; and Bridge Project 3 is the interstate bridge to be constructed over the Ohio River between Ashland, Kentucky and Coal Grove, Ohio.

Each bridge project is to be operated by the Commission and is separate and distinct from each other project and the gross tolls of the bridge or bridges in each project are applicable solely to the bonds to be outstanding with respect to that project.

Additional Bonds may be issued for the nine additional bridges which may be included in Project 1, but only to the extent that estimated average tolls for five years, as provided in the indenture, equal at least twice the interest charges on all bonds issued or to be issued for such Project.

Completion and Operation: The Commission covenants that the gross tolls of the bridges in each Project shall be used only for the service of the Bonds of that Project and, upon completion, all the cost of operating, maintaining, repairing and insuring the bridges shall be paid from other State funds.

The annual interest requirements on these Bonds will be covered more than twice by the estimated average annual gross tolls during the first five years of operation.

Security: These Bonds are to be issued by the Commonwealth of Kentucky through its State Highway Commission, which has covenanted to charge tolls sufficient to provide for the payment of interest and retirement of all bonds prior to maturity.

Although the Bonds are in no sense a general charge against the Commonwealth, nevertheless the good faith of the Commonwealth is pledged to give its moral support to the payment of both principal and interest of the Bonds.

Elimination of Competition: All competition by existing ferries at or near the sites of the bridges included in Projects 1, 2 and 3 is to be eliminated prior to or concurrently with the opening of the bridge or bridges for traffic, and this condition is to be maintained during the life of the Bonds, by purchase of the respective ferries by the State Highway Commission from funds other than those resulting from the proceeds of these Bonds.

Construction: The plans and specifications of all of the bridges now to be constructed have been approved by Modjeski, Masters & Chase.

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DIVIDENDS

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1. Road also declared four regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Feb. 2, 1931, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 2 to stock of record Jan. 2, April 11, July 1, Oct. 1, respectively.

United Gas Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

White Rock Mineral Springs Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the first preferred and $5 on the second preferred, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 19.

Summer Savings Bank of East Boston declared the usual semiannual dividend on deposits of 2½ per cent, payable Nov. 19.

Paragon Refining Company declared an initial liquidating dividend of $10 a share on the class B common, payable Nov. 20.

George A. Fuller Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the cumulative participating prior preferred and $1.50 on the cumulative participating second preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

G. C. Murphy Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

William Carter Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Dominion Bank of Canada declared an extra dividend of $1 and the regular quarterly dividend of $3, both payable Dec. 20 to stock of record the same date. Dividends bring the total for the year to $13.

General Public Service Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent in stock on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 2. Regular quarterly dividends of $1.37½ on the $5.50 preferred and $1.50 on the $6 preferred were also declared, both payable Feb. 2 to stock of record Jan. 9.

American Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Missouri Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Allen Industries, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preference stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

American Superpower Corporation declared a dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 1.

I. Miller & Sons declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.62½ on the preferred, the common payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20 and the preferred Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Irving Air Chute Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Eastman Kodak Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common, in addition to an extra dividend of 75 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common and the regular semi-annual dividends of $3.50 on the 7 per cent preferred and $3 on the 6 per cent preferred.

National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Marine Midland Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Crown Willamette Paper declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred and $1.50 on the second preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 13.

Shell Transport & Trading Company, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, tax free. Similar dividend was declared the previous year.

Bank of Nova Scotia declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

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BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON—Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3 per cent.

THE WILLIAM CARTER COMPANY

A dividend of one and one-half per cent ($1.50 a share) on the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable Dec. 15, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1930.

HORACE A. CARTER, Treasurer.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 14

Rhythmic Music

Jules Herbuveaux' Orchestra; male trio (WJZ Chain). 7:45. NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Lillian Roth, guest soloist; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra (WJZ Chain). Two talkie selections and popular ballad by Miss Roth, talkie star. 8.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Harry Reser's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Popular specialties. 9.

Del Lampe's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). College songs. 9:30.

Hendrik Willem Van Loon speaking on "Diamonds" from Amsterdam; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). "Radio Follies" period. 10.

Mildred Hunt, contralto; Zelma O'Neal and Jack Haley; Borrah Minevitch and his Harmonica Rascals; narrator; orchestra (WEAF—T). Vaudeville hour. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Favorites like "Valse Triste," "Chinese Lullaby" and "Sigurd Jorsalfur" by orchestra; "Kashmiri Song," Miss Dragonette; "Deep River," bass clarinet solo; "Wildflower" selections and Garner's "Slumber Boat" by whole group. 8.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Selected arias and orchestral portions of French and Russian operas. 8.

Soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). "Merry Widow" waltz, selection from "Faust," Herbert's "Al Fresco." 8:30.

Mixed chorus; Josef Koestner's Orchestra (WJZ—T). "Merrymakers' Dance," "March of the Toys," "At Dawning," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees Orchestra (WJZ—T). "In a Persian Market," "Oh, Miss Hannah," "Your Eyes Have Told Me So" are best known. 10.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). "Waltz of the Flowers," "Norwegian Dances," "Toren Dance," "La Feria" suite and ballads. 6:30.

Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor; Mendelssohn Glee Club (WOR). Schumann "Symphony No. 1," Chadwick's "Ecce Jam Noctis" and Hadley's "Ode to Art," composed especially for the occasion, at the dedication of the new building of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). All-French program. 11.

Talks

Alonzo Stagg, University of Chicago football coach (WOR, WLW, WMAQ). Pre-Chicago-University of Illinois game discussion. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). "Topics in Brief," an interpretation of the news. 6:45, 8.

"Spotlights in Drama and Literature" (WEAF—T). Montrose J. Moses. 7.

"Christy" Walsh interviews "Tad" Jones (CBS—T). "Prediction Interview." 10:30.

Recitals

"Robert Fulton" (Bookhouse—CBS). Children's story period. 5:30.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

"Le Trio Morgan" (WJZ Chain). Violin, harp and piano. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Vocal Ensembles

"College Memories" (WEAF—T). Male quartet. 7:15.

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Music in Review

Young People's Concert

The first Young People's concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The program, which was to be repeated this afternoon, was made up of one of the Bach-Pick-Mangiagalli Preludes, the Allegretto from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the Adagio from Mozart's Clarinet Concerto, the Moussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition" and the Polovetzkian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor." Dr. Koussevitsky conducted the first three items, Mr. Burgin the other two. Alfred H. Meyer contributed illuminating introductory comments, illustrated with stereopticon slides, for each number.

An excellently arranged program, of particular interest in that it gave the young people opportunity to estimate, before their elders, the merits of the new first clarinetist of the orchestra, Victor Polatschek, who made yesterday his first Boston appearance as soloist. At the concerts of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening he will play the Mozart Concerto in full. Although one embryo clarinetest was disappointed yesterday that Mr. Polatschek did not show his skill in rapid passages, the young auditors generally, as well as the few grown-ups in the hall, must have been impressed with the player's artistry. He exhibited a tone remarkably pure in all the vast range of his instrument, a delicate and sure feeling for the turn of a phrase and a fine musicality.

If the youthful listeners seemed more responsive to the humorous and more resounding elements of the program than to the refined beauties submitted by Mozart and Mr. Polatschek, they did not differ in that respect from many older concertgoers. The humors of Moussorgsky's depictions and the vigor of Borodin's dances received their due meed of applause. There will be a second pair of concerts for young people on April 6 and 7. L. A. S.

Robert Simmons

Robert Simmons, tenor, gave a recital in Jordan Hall last night, with Frank La Forge, composer-pianist, at the piano. The program was as follows: Caccini, "Amarilli"; Bassani, "Posate, dormite"; Respighi, "Stornellatrice"; Sibella, "Girometta"; Schumann, "Intermezzo" and "Auftrage"; Strauss, "Die Nacht-Morgen," and "Heimliche Aufforderung"; Debussy, "Voici que le Printemps," "Romance," "Green" and "Mandoline"; Chadwick, "Before the Dawn"; Morgan, "Clorinda"; La Forge, "Retreat" and "Far Away."

When Mr. Simmons chooses to sing "in person"—his voice is familiar to radio fans—the listener is reasonably sure of a well-chosen program well sung. Last night the singer was in excellent voice. The tones came easily, and were of a beautifully lyric quality. One might say that they were almost too consistently lyrical, that one missed an underlying substance, a solidity, which would have amplified and enriched the singer's extremely intelligent interpretations. It is not inconceivable that Mr. Simmons may develop deeper resonance without detriment to his voice, for he is young and obviously of a will to work, else he would hardly be advanced in his art as at present.

"Amarilli" was sung delightfully, not too sentimentally nor yet too chidingly. In it Mr. Simmons found opportunity to reveal the top notes for which he has become so well known. "La Girometta" offered opportunity for the tripping diction and lightly sung airs which never fail to please an audience.

Mr. Simmons did a fine piece of work with the German group, in which his diction was especially noteworthy. Of the group, the Strauss songs received a distinguished performance, and of the French group one makes mention also of diction, together with a nice feeling for the text of "Green" by Debussy. Mr. La Forge did notable work here at the piano. Notable also were the settings which Mr. La Forge had made for "Retreat" and "Far Away." Of excellent thematic material, they do not wander too far into the realm of modernism to be frankly interesting. Charming songs, charmingly sung, at the conclusion of which there were the inevitable encores demanded by the very large and very enthusiastic audience. G. M. S.

Music in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Bellini's "Norma" was the first of the Chicago Civic Opera Company's representations of the week. The work, which was sung (Nov. 3) with Mme. Raisa, Miss Coe Glade and Charles Marshall in the cast, was given with distinction, if not with extraordinary brilliance. Mme. Raisa, in the title rôle, sang its music with virtuosity, but her uncertainty of intonation neutralized much of the effectiveness of her work. Miss Glade was altogether admirable as the priestess Adalgisa.

The high importance of the German element in the company was again made manifest in a performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" (Nov. 5). The opera never has been popular and the multitude of empty seats demonstrated that "Fidelio" has but little to expect from the music lovers of today. The performance, however, was of remarkable worth and beauty. Mme. Leider rose to lofty planes of art in the music and action of Leonore and Hans Hermann Nissen made much of Pizarro—a difficult part. Alexander Kipnis and René Maison also call for more than perfunctory words of commendation for excellent readings of Rocco and Florestan, respectively. Kathleen Kersting sang the music of Marzellina prettily, if somewhat weakly.

Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" (Nov. 6), sung in company with the inevitable "Cavalleria Rusticana," was made notable by the phenomenal success, as Tonio, of John Charles Thomas. That artist made it clear that his voice and abilities are of no ordinary worth and that his future activities promise much that will be alluring to the ear. Hilda Burke was engaging as Nedda and Mr. Marshall did well with the music of Canio. In Mascagni's work Mme. Muzio's Santuzza was the principal feature and it was one of power.

The program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Nov. 7 brought forward a generous quota of novelties. William Turner Walton's overture "Portsmouth Point" had been played last season and its breezy and forthright qualities well justified a second hearing. Delius's "On hearing the first Cuckoo in Spring" had not been interpreted here before. The piece floats in a tranquil atmosphere of melancholy charm, but its detached and introspective mood failed to elicit much enthusiasm. Two compositions by Robert Braine, a New York musician, gave pleasure. The prelude to the third act of "Virginia," an opera as yet unproduced, showed talent, and a short piece—"S. O. S."—descriptive of the clicking of wireless signals for help, might have been played twice by Mr. Stock if the audience had had its way.

The most important of the new works was Szymanowski's symphony, "The Song of the Night." This production, concerned with one of the poems of the thirteenth century Sufic mystic, Maulana Jalal-uddin Rumi, is cast in one movement and, filled as it is with ultra-modern idiom, is not easy listening at a first hearing. Yet there is undoubtedly remarkable music in the Polish master's work. The harmony is certainly dissonant, but it is a medium for the development of ideas of real beauty and imaginative worth. It is to be hoped that Mr. Stock, who read it with extraordinary enthusiasm and skill, will perform the piece again. The concert ended with Schubert's C major Symphony—probably offered as a corrective to so much modern art—which was played with uncommon charm. F. B.

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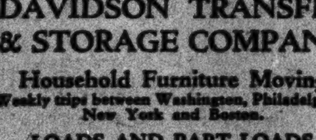

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All education in America was colony schooling prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he said, and everything was colony-federal education after the adoption of the Constitution until Dr. Mann conceived the idea of having a state schooling standard established by normal schools, thus requiring local schools to employ uniformly equipped teachers.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Walter Damrosch's Music Appreciation Hour; "History in Music"; "Mozart Program."
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music: Swastika String Quartet; Wilbur Evans, baritone.

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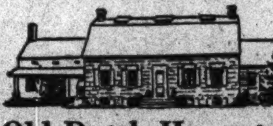

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC, Children's story period.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club spelling bee.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
7:30 Sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Valee and his orchestra; Libby Holman, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Birthday Party; sketch, "Robert Louis Stevenson"; soloists; quartet, orchestra.
9:30 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Concert Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Don Carlos's Marimba Band; Abigail Parecis, soprano.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Jordan Marsh Orchestra; Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish entertainer.
6:30 Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra.
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; sketch; soloist.
8:30 Orchestra; male quartet.
8:45 Pioneers Male Quartet.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; soloists; quartet.
10:00 Pioneers Male Quartet.
10:30 Maude Erickson, soprano; Lawrence Thornton, tenor; May Shuman, pianist.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Shepard Stores Modernists.
6:15 Melodists Orchestra.
6:30 Fireside Fancies Orchestra.
6:45 Serenaders Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, Irene Beasley, contralto; vocal duo; quartet; orchestra.
8:00 Dance Program.
8:15 String Choir.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, Sketch, "A Psalm Tune."
9:00 CBS, Annette Hanshaw, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor; Bily Artz' orchestra; Norman Brokenshire.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story Sketch.
10:00 CBS, Buffalo Lutheran Chorale Society.
10:30 CBS, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ted Fiorito and his orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Organ recital.
6:30 Titus and Buckley.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

DRAMA SCHOOL GOING AHEAD

The Cambridge School of Drama is going ahead with the plans for removable seats and stage for the old Rogers Building while the naval science department of Harvard University and the theatrical school debate about the use of the old building, it was reported Nov. 12. The officers of the drama school, who are all Harvard graduates, are attempting to raise $7500 for the work.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE polish formula; easily and inexpensively made; thoroughly cleans and polishes. Send $1 and address to MRS. NANCY P. CULVER, 59 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS—We desire useful article or product to sell in Montana. WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, Inc., Box 646, Helena, Montana.

SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN

FAST SELLING CHRISTMAS ITEM
See advertisement on Young Folks' Page. Write THE RALKE COMPANY, Box 334, Beverly Hills, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT CHEF, experienced buyer, desires position; go anywhere; references. M-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

MAN with diversified experience and analytical ability, age 44, best suited for hotel management or assistant to capitalist with diversified interests. C-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

ALTADENA, CALIF.—Beautiful $30,000 home for $250 month; near golf grounds, mountains; 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' quarters over garage; grounds kept. 2470 N. Holliston. ST. 9044.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ACCOUNTANTS

PERSONAL BANK ACCOUNTS audited monthly; books opened, closed, audited for firms without bookkeepers. Box G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet 5-room front studio apartment, artistically furnished, large living room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, small dining room, large foyer; price $275.00. 40 W. 67th St., 5B. Endicott 3273.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LADY with car at your disposal; exceptional attention when needed; small services rendered for shut-ins. Sound Beach, Conn. Phone Sound Beach 7-0298.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. LILYAN L. MAHER
Gowns, children's frocks, alterations, family sewing
14 Clearway St., Boston, Suite 5 Tel. Ken. 4919

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High class domestic help; references investigated. FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 1437 Flatbush Ave. Mansfield 7632.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON'S AGENCY supplies recommended assistants in homes, as attendants, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th. Cathedral 3351. N.Y.C.

FLOORS REFINISHED

FLOORS scraped and finished with new dustless machine; reasonable prices; work guaranteed; Mt. Vernon, New York City and vicinity. Oakwood 3339.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MAN'S RACCOON COAT, full length dark skins, $200. Phone MORTIMER, Digby 6490. Jackson Heights, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—Newly redecorated 8-room corner house, all modern improvements; for quick sale reasonable. Phone Freeport 4334.

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP
Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. 33A Harvard St. Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An experienced, alert working head waitress; small residential hotel. Box 96, Stamford, Conn., or Telephone Stamford 84749.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

CAN accommodate few guests needing rest or attention. Address SADIE J. MORSE, 58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Phone Stadium 6819.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6363.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive office, facing park, 19th floor; part time. 11 West 42nd St. Room 1938. Schuyler 4448.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office one or more afternoons for rent. 11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 6358.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 734.

PIANOS

FOR SALE for cash, a Mason & Hamlin Concert Grand in perfect condition; will deliver anywhere in United States; cost $3000, to settle estate must sell. B-70, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KRANICH & BACH Baby Grand, splendid condition, beautiful tone and perfect action; sacrifice price. Box T-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or telephone West Newton 2515-W.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA GROVE
HOME and grove of 12 acres, beautifully situated on lake; grove of 7-year-old trees in excellent condition; 4-room house; all modern improvements, electric well; price $10,000, cash or terms. Address LADY LAKE FLORIDA or F. S. WILKINSON, 72 New St., East Orange, N. J.

HENRY C. BRUBAKER
of SCARSDALE
Offers Personal Service to Those Desiring to Locate or Invest in
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Tel. 9865 White Plains

PHILADELPHIA—For sale, garage, 120-car capacity; center of wealthy suburban section. I. S. CROSSMAN, 129 South 19th St. Rittenhouse 7750.

RYE, N. Y.—Modern brick house in desirable location; 9 rooms; 2-car garage. An attractive home and very reasonable.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
19 PURCHASE ST., RYE, N. Y. Rye 871

ROOMS AND BOARD

BELMONT, MASS.—Room and board in exclusive home for couple or gentleman, with garage; near car line. Belmont 0190-W.

BUFFALO, 292 North—Family hotel; walking distance; refined guests; lovely large rooms, private bath, choice food. Tupper 10386.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

WANTED—In my home a lady guest for room and board; near church; quiet for rest and study. 41 Norway St., Suite 5, Boston. Commonwealth 8192.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn. Main 5500.

BOSTON, 56 Queensberry St., Tel. Commonwealth 9021—Comfortable furnished rooms for business people; breakfast and dinners if desired.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front room, suitable two; kitchen privileges; B. M. T.-Brighton Line; 20 minutes N. Y. Flatbush 9298.

BROOKLYN Flatbush—Large furnished single room, detached house; 30 minutes to New York. 109 E. 15th. Buc. 8519.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Business girl will share 2-room apartment. AYERS, Apt. 8 E, 1911 Albemarle Road.

NEW YORK CITY, 845 West End (12-E)—Lovely single room overlooking Hudson; running water; private home. Schuyler 4440; Chickering 9272.

NEW YORK CITY—Ideal location; friendly furnished rooms; homey atmosphere; some with view; 9th floor; 116th St. (Broadway). Cathedral 6575.

NEW YORK CITY, 143rd West 526—Large front room, running water, kitchenette; private house. BAILEY.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, N. Y.—Comfortably furnished rooms; 35 minutes to New York. Tel. Rockville Centre 2813. MURRAY, 364 Merrick Rd.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ENGLISHMAN as gardener, caretaker; thoroughly experienced under glass or out of doors. 143 Church St., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 302-W.

EXPERIENCED man wants position as steward, butler, chauffeur, plumber or mechanic; can qualify. R. TILLBROOK, 39 Oak St., Middletown, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper with daughter assistant; city or country. 319 W. 94th (Apt. 53), New York City. MRS. POMEROY.

EXPERIENCED seamstress by day or week; clothes of line and individuality; satisfaction assured. Cathedral 3725 (N. Y. C.).

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION—Capable woman, fine cook and manager; drives car; best references. Box B-99, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED young woman desires position as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust. G. M., 586 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Tupper 8487.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stenographer, capable, experienced, desires secretarial position. EDNA LOEB, 1372 Monroe Ave. Monroe 7172-M.

YOUNG lady, refined, as bookkeeper or clerk; will accept any offer; good references. Please phone evenings Sheepshead 4708 (Brooklyn, N. Y.).

STORE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY—Space for rent in smart dress shop; desirable location. Box S-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLASS now forming in VOCAL CULTURE, correct placement of voice in reading and speaking; clear ENUNCIATION, distinct ARTICULATION and proper PRONUNCIATION taught in class or private instruction; experienced teacher or specialist; author of Text Book on Phonics. Terms apply to MRS. M. ISAPHENE BROOKE, 108 Crary Ave., Mt. Vernon N. Y. Oakwood 7222 from 6 to 8 p. m.

DANCING—Instruction in ballroom dancing; beginners a specialty; latest steps; exhibition routines; semi-private lessons Wednesday and Saturday 4-6 p. m. with Dora-Mae Fry. DURYEA STUDIOS, 135 West 70th St., Pythian Temple, New York. Susquehanna 9471.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0286.

THE Fundamental Music Method offers a course for teacher and pupil; free class lesson Saturday morning 10 to 11; children must be accompanied; fundamentals for speaking and reading; French lessons, class or private. LENA ULEN, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1, Boston. Tel. Com. 0655.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractive 2-room furnished apartment overlooking Fenway; also small quiet room next to bath, $5. 316 Hemenway St. Kenmore 3838.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
334 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

(Continued)

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS & CO.
Handkerchief Week
An accessory that is gayer than ever and one that adds a quaint note to the new ensembles. Hankies, whether fancy or tailored, always make pleasing gifts.
SHOP NOW FOR CHRISTMAS
Christmas Is Coming, and
TOYLAND OPENS!
Every corner of the big third floor toy department teems with excitement and fascination for all children from 1 to 100!
HOWLAND'S

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds English Silver China
Main Street at John

This is a cash store where thrift, economy and quality are the first consideration.
MEN'S SUITS, $22.50 to $34.50
MEN'S OVERCOATS, $25.00 to $45.00
ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
ARCH-E-CURA Shoes for Men
FOSTER SYSTEM CO.
956 MAIN ST., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Cromar Oak Flooring
A New Finished Floor Right Over Your Present Old Floor
BURRITT BRIDGEPORT

The HARKABUS BAKERY
Specializes in Good Food for all occasions
82 CANNON STREET
Phones B-6303 Dial 4-7782

Harper Method
Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
Miss KATHERINE CROWLEY
MEIGS BUILDING

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
Fur Lined and Slip-on Buckskin Gloves
$2.95
185 BROAD STREET B-1388

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street. Bridgeport. Conn.

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport. Conn.

GREENWICH

THE PUTNAM TRUST CO.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Schwartz, the Florist
238 GREENWICH AVENUE
GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephones
Port Chester 174 Greenwich 2811

MARY PERRY, Gowns
40 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE
Style and Quality at Mary Perry Prices
TELEPHONE GREENWICH 3427

Fonte's Market
270 GREENWICH AVE.
PRIME MEATS
Free Delivery Tel. Greenwich 3598

Telephone 868-W
Auto Supply Co. of Greenwich, Inc.
Frank H. Pennoyer, President
Auto Supplies and Bicycles
263 Greenwich Avenue Greenwich, Conn.

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
160 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

E. Karam
NEGLIGEES—LINGERIE
Chateau Lafayette Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3786

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

The QUILL
34 E. PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 689
Beautiful display of Imports and Domestic GREETING CARDS. Orders taken for personal cards. NEW BOOKS, including the biography by Lyman P. Powell entitled "MARY BAKER EDDY: A Life Size Portrait."

The Shirley Shoppe
121 GREENWICH AVENUE
Dresses for All Occasions
Coats—Hosiery—Lingerie
TELEPHONE GREENWICH 891

Dollar Stockings
Service, Medium, Chiffon. New French Heels. A Perfect Christmas Present. Three pairs in a fancy box.
FRANCES CLARK DRESS SHOP
236 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 224

An Exhibition of old, rare, colored Prints, Engravings, Decorative Screens, Overmantels, and Miniatures from Michael de Sherbinin will be held at
THE PARTY SHOP
45 E. PUTNAM AVE., Nov. 17-22

HARTFORD

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Telephone 2-3619
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1-4 daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Complete Line of
LEATHER GOODS
for the Holidays
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

FOOT COMFORT for Men, Women and Children due to the flexible shank.
Cantilever Shoe
HARTFORD STORE
289 TRUMBULL ST., at Church St.

For Delicious Pies Use
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S MINCE MEAT
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

A Very Complete Assortment of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
with or without your name are now ready for your early selection—which will assure you of satisfaction.
WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
NOW
LOCATED
AT 37 ALLYN STREET

YOU CAN PARK OVERTIME IF YOU LEAVE YOUR CAR HERE DURING
Christmas Shopping Days
The AUTO SERVICE CO.
180 CHURCH STREET Phone 6-4431
3 Minutes from Main Street

ISAAC A. ALLEN & SON, Inc.
ARCHITECTS
MAL. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
1000 FARMINGTON AVE. HARTFORD

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance
and
Real Estate
955 Farmington Ave., West Hartford. Conn
Phone 4-4007

Men's Footwear of the Highest Order. Riding Boots—Imported Spats—Hosiery
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

FOR CHILDREN
Carter's Underwear
Dr. Denton Sleeping Garments
Flannelette Pajamas—Wool Socks
EGAN SHOP
53 ALLYN STREET

Phoebe Foster Gowns
ELLA RAE WAYMAN
Successor
967 Farmington Ave. Phone 4-6528

Thanksgiving Suggestions
Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters, Flatware
LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc.
70 PRATT STREET

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 *DINNER 5:00 to 7:30*

PIES
HOMEMADE JELLIES
PICKLES
The Woodland Grocery
261 SISSON AVENUE at Farmington Avenue
Phones 6-3297, 6-3298, 3-3719

Orders Taken for
"MARY BAKER EDDY:
A Life Size Portrait"
by LYMAN P. POWELL
The TREASURE CHEST
4-3075 GIFTS LIBRARY

MRS. ROSE MORRIS
BEAUTY SHOP
now in our new location
42 Asylum Street
NOVEMBER SPECIALS
Permanent Waving $4.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave 1.25
Shampoo and Marcel 1.00

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

WINTER SPECIALS for your AUTOMOBILE
ROBES—A special lot of all-wool robes from Maine at "off-year" bargain prices. $4.75 to $12.25
HEATERS—Hot water heaters are the most satisfactory. You may select your choice from leading makes, no charge for installing.
Tire Chains, Anti-Freeze, Sleet-Defrosters, Shutterfronts
Your car made ready for winter driving at moderate cost
BRADFORD-REO CO., INC
42 STONE STREET Phone 1463

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream
Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

Vallier's Socony Station
SOCONY OIL and GAS
FISK TIRES
Good Service 139 STATE ST.

A FULL LINE OF
Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES
for Children
H. C. BIBEAU Meriden, Conn.

The Cherniack Co.
Colony Street
Newest Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats and Dresses
Anthracite—Bituminous
STANDARD COAL
97 Colony Street Phone 640

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

Make the Present Count Tomorrow
—An Electrical Present Will.
MANNING-BOWMAN
other standard lines of appliances
Terms if you wish
Conn. Light & Power Company
WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Friend's
Baked Beans
and Brown Bread
MACK'S STORE
2 MAIN STREET Phone 2786

Peek Frean's Biscuits
J. W. STUECK & SON
BAKERY
460 MAIN STREET Phones 713 and 714

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

Middletown Fish Market
99 Center Street Phone 3020

We Welcome the Opportunity to Serve You
Clark & True, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1891
At The Sign Of The Big Clock

Leonard-Normanoc
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

Middletown Savings Bank
Dividends at Rate of
5% Quarterly

TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 418 Main Street

KNOX FELTS
NEW FALL STYLES
R. W. Camp Co.
Phone 248 412-416 MAIN STREET

ANITA HAT SHOP
Matron and Youthful Hats
Large and Small Head-sizes
MAUDE A. COOKE
Young Bldg. 178 Court St.

SALE of ALL Dental Creams
PARK VIEW PHARMACY
43 MAIN ST. PHONE 648

BILLETT CORSET SHOPPE
IVY CORSETS
Silk Lingerie and Hosiery
MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK BLDG.
Phone 2072

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

THE **ARCH PRESERVER SHOE**
THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP
334 MAIN STREET Phone 415

Book Week November 16 to 22
JUST UNPACKED
HUNDREDS OF NEW BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
Cranston Company
330 Main St. Phone 443

THE
Whalen Dress Shop
DRESSES—SLIPS
COATS—SUITS
178 Court Street, Young Building

ARISTOCRAT
Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
Known for Quality and Service
469 MAIN STREET Phone 2263
96 WASHINGTON STREET

MONARCH
Food Products
PUBLIC MARKET
480 MAIN STREET Phone 1197

NEW BRITAIN

Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

BOLLERER'S
POSY SHOP
Telegraph Florist
PLACE OF ART
83 West Main Street, New Britain, Conn.
Phones: Greenhouse 781, Shop 886

The PAINT STORE
MORGAN KINGSLEY & THOMPSON, Inc.
PAINTERS & DECORATORS
Let Us Estimate on Your Next Job
411 MAIN STREET Phone 534

NEW HAVEN

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-7731, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is kept.
804 MALLEY BUILDING

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationers
Orders accepted for New Biography
"Mary Baker Eddy:
A Life-Size Portrait"
by DR. LYMAN P. POWELL
827 Chapel St. 5-9421

STOLLER-FREEDMAN Inc.
MASTER FURRIERS
FOR QUARTER CENTURY
1106 Chapel St
New Haven, Conn

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
KOPPERS COKE
BANNER Lehigh COAL
ORDER NOW
3-0114 Office: 376 State Street

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
128 TEMPLE STREET 5-0590

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs *"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"*
970 Chapel Street
Westville Electric Co.
RADIOS
COPELAND REFRIGERATION
BATTERIES—JOBBING
923 CENTRAL AVENUE 3-4761

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

The
New Johnsonian
$29.75
Extra Trousers, $5.00
Colors: blue, grey, brown. Made in 2-button and 3-button models.
Come in and try on one of these suits.
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

Before the First Cold Day Arrives Have the New
"Puritan Anti-Freeze"
Installed in Your Radiator

The Dawson-Fowler Co.
416 CROWN STREET at Howe
Dial 6-8758
AUTO ELECTRICAL SPECIALISTS

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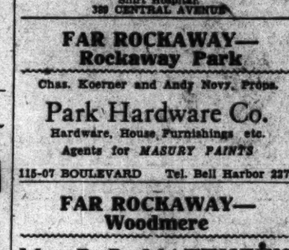

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NEW YORK

Long Island

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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Correct Apparel for Fall
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
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NEW YORK

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Booras Confectionery
You Will Find
High Grade Candies and Delicious Ice Cream
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Care of the Hair, Skin and Hands
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Something new!
FOSTER'S DELICATESSEN
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Choice Meats, Poultry & Sea Food
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Red Squirrel

OF ALL four-footed creatures, the squirrel is, in many respects, best fitted to obtain his living from forest trees. His light, trim, agile form and strong hind legs enable him to leap fully 20 feet. The plumy tail also is of assistance when he springs from the tip of a branch of one tree to the limb of another, where he catches both with claws and teeth when he alights.

Such small, graceful creatures are always admired for their sprightly actions and light antics when at play. In city parks red squirrels are not so popular as grays, however, because they are less sociable. Then, too, there are other reasons why they are not so desirable as pets; they belong in the north country and find it difficult to get away from the habit of storing food. In their native haunts they sometimes pack away as much as 20 bushels of cones, and nuts in proportion. "Gray" and "fox," cousins of the "red" may hoard a few acorns or other nuts on necessity, but not to any great amount.

Squirrels belong to the family *Sciuridæ*. They are mammals, which means they are fed by their mother's milk when young. They also are classed with rodents because they are provided with long front teeth, or incisors, with which they are able to gnaw through hard substances, such as nutshells, to get at their food.

The only species that is widely distributed through northern United States and Canada is the audacious little red. His close cousin, the fox squirrel, is larger than he, and consequently is better adapted to finding his living on the ground, and to wander farther in search of food. This form varies considerably—being quite rusty in the north, and showing black and white markings farther south. Asia has many species, varying in size from that of a mouse, to the proportions of a cat. North America has more than 100 varieties.

Brevities

New York Sun: King George gave a waiter a medal the other day. But in this country it never works. A waiter can detect it from real money in a second.

Arkansas Gazette: Aghast at the number of American homes without bathtubs, manufacturers proposed a concerted movement to popularize this accessory. As a starter they might inaugurate pee-wee yacht-racing.

A Quotation for Today

LET us see that whenever we have failed to be loving we have also failed to be wise; that whenever we have been blind to our neighbor's interests we have also been blind to our own.—KINGSLEY.

In Lighter Vein

Clothed Country Folk

A couple of tourists called at a Maine farmhouse of an early morning recently.

"We were wondering," spoke up the lady, "if we could get a glass of fresh milk?"

"Now, that's too bad," sympathized the housewife, "but, you see, we live quite a ways from the city, and the milkman hasn't got here yet."—*Portland Express.*

In the Offing

Onandoff: "This is a wonderful month. I wish it would last forever!"

Upandown: "Yes, I have a lot of bills coming due the first of next month, too."—*Pathfinder.*

A Dash of Red

Mrs. Smith (returned from world tour): "Our trip from Asia to Africa was very colorful."

Mrs. Field: "Yes, I suppose it would be, crossing the Red Sea."

No Savvy!

A guest at a club in Hong Kong wished to talk to the bishop in a neighboring town. Stepping over to the telephone, he said, "I want to speak to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——."

Chinese Operator: "No have got."

The guest, thinking he had not spoken distinctly enough, tried again, more slowly and distinctly, as follows: "I want to speak to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——."

Chinese Operator: "No savvy. No have got."

A man standing near by overheard the futile efforts of the stranger, and said: "Oh, you want to get the bishop. I think I can help you." He went to the phone and said, "Want No. 1 piece joss pidgin man."

The reply came at once, "Have got!"

Passing Show

Lady: "The end of your new novel is lovely."

Author: "What do you think of the opening chapters?"

Lady: "I haven't got to them yet."

Much Worse

Artist (admiring countryside): "What is more depressing than a billboard?"

Unemployed Actor: "A board bill!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Modern Cone

Willie: "I want an ice cream cone."

Druggist: "Strawberry or vanilla?"

Willie (who has heard his father discuss business): "Make it a merger!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Or a Hippo!

Stone-Age Poet: "See here! About three months ago I sent you a poem. It was chiseled on a granite slab and had my name and address in the corner. Why didn't you send it back if you didn't want it?"

Stone-Age Editor: "I threw it in the waste chasm. After this, if you want your stuff back, kindly inclose an elephant for return postage."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mark Twain

One day, when Mark Twain was very busy writing in his study, his little daughter asked where Daddy was, and was told she must be quiet and not disturb Daddy because he was upstairs writing an anecdote.

Not long after the doorbell rang and the little girl ran to answer it. The caller asked if Mr. Clemens were in, to which the little miss proudly replied:

"Yes, sir, he's in, but you can't see him 'cause he's upstairs riding a nannygoat."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

COPENHAGEN, Denmark O AND K, the two Siamese elephants at the zoo here, were out for exercise recently, accompanied by a guard.

Suddenly they became frightened, broke the heavy chains around their legs, and ran down a path where a little boy was playing.

Spectators sensed disaster, but they did not know Mrs. K. Elephant.

As she came upon the little boy she quickly but very carefully reached out with her trunk and tossed him safely outside the path.

Not Too Busy to Be Kind

A STUDENT at Harvard, H. B. N., shares an incident involving a very busy professor, whose study is in one of the new university buildings. The professor was aroused from his research work one evening by a ring at his bell, and opening the door he was met by a workman and his little daughter. The man was a riveter who had worked on this building, and said they had ventured to come because the child wanted to "see the building that Daddy made." It is pleasant to relate that the professor was equal to the occasion, and dropped his important work and escorted the pair all through the structure, explaining everything in a way which we may be sure made the child very proud of her father.

Odds and Ends

Chicago One Hundred Years Ago

When Chicago was first laid out, 100 years ago, its area was three-eighths of a square mile and its population approximately 50.

S. A. Homes

There are now 30 industrial homes established by the Salvation Army in the territory comprising the 11 mid-western states, where employment is given to jobless men in repairing cast-off clothing and furniture.

First Social Settlement

Toynbee Hall, established in 1884 in the Whitechapel district of London, was the first social settlement founded in Britain, and perhaps in the world.

Bible Verses

The Old Testament of the Bible contains 23,212 verses, and the New Testament, 7959.

Lake Michigan

Lake Michigan is the only one of the five Great Lakes whose boundary lies entirely within the United States.

CANDY'S PERCENTAGE

It is estimated that out of every food dollar spent in the United States, 3.4 per cent goes for candy.

"Carmen"

The opera "Carmen," which was hooted at its first performance, was recently sung for the 2000th time at the Opéra Comique in Paris.

Early Coins

A number of gold coins of a special issue, celebrating the defeat of the French fleet by Edward III of England in 1340, were recently excavated from the side of an ancient road in Wales.

Delft Ware

Delft ware has been made in the city of that name in the Netherlands for more than 600 years.

A Word a Day

Tenacious

Whatever may be described as "tenacious" holds fast, or is inclined to do so. This, of course, is a very accurate rendering of the Latin *tenax*, "holding fast," from *tenere*, "to hold."

It is interesting to note the rather varied ways our word may be used without deviating from its root meaning. For instance, a habit may be spoken of as being tenacious, meaning that it seems to have a firm hold; one may be said to have a tenacious memory, suggesting great retentiveness; metals may be called tenacious, implying that they have elements capable of vigorously adhering to one another, tough; then there is the sense of sticking, glutinous, as "tenacious mud." A man may also be said to be tenacious of his rights, indicating that he holds stoutly to his purpose.

The noun form is "tenacity," which designates the state of being tenacious, of holding fast.

Te-na'-cious is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in event, *a* as in late, last syllable as *shus* with the *u* as in circus, Te-nac'-i-ty is also accented on the second syllable, but its *a* is sounded short as in hat, and the *c* as *s*.

"Through persistent striving he was able to shake off a tenacious habit."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Waging Peace

ARMISTICE DAY twelve years after the close of the "war to end war" finds preparations for war absorbing a large share of the world's attention and wealth. This time of world-wide economic stringency finds the nations spending annually for arms and armies an amount which would buy food for their peoples for half a year.

This amount is estimated at about $5,000,000,000. It takes no account of bills for past wars; it counts only the cost of present plans for future conflict. Some fifty-eight nations have renounced war, but at the same time fifty-eight nations are applying increasing ingenuity and money to the perfecting of war's tools.

Surely, in the face of such facts, the world cannot lull itself into self-satisfied inactivity with the belief that it is disarming. Some progress has been made, notably in the limitation of naval armaments, but all told such advances represent barely a step on a long road. Recognition of this fact should not cause discouragement. It should be merely a call to more strenuous and better concerted efforts.

The necessity for more active coöperation in the endeavor to insure peace has just been emphasized by the political heads of the United States and Great Britain. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking in London at the Lord Mayor's dinner, ventured the thought that Britain is ready to lead in the movement toward disarmament, but would like some assurance that it will have followers. President Hoover, making an Armistice Day address in Washington to the Good Will Congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, hinted at a further step toward American coöperation in organizing peace.

Referring to plans for making the Kellogg pact effective, he said:

> There has been much discussion as to the desirability of some further extension of the pact so as to effect a double purpose of assuring methodical development of this machinery of peaceful settlement, and to insure at least the mobilization of world opinion against those who fail when strain comes. I do not say that some such further step may not some day come about.
>
> Such a formula would be stimulative and would appeal to the dramatic sense of the world as a mark in the progress of peace.

To those who believe that the United States, for its own best interests as well as world welfare, must abandon isolationism and take a more actively coöperative part in international peace preparations with which disarmament is inextricably involved, these words hold a hopeful augury. They indicate that the President is awake to the need for an agreement among the powers to consult about concerted action to be taken in case the Pact of Paris is violated.

Such a "consultative" treaty would not commit the United States to an agreement to take warlike measures against an aggressor nation, but it would align America definitely with the powers which were endeavoring to preserve the peace. Moreover, it would serve notice that the United States would be slow to afford aid or comfort to a violator of the pact.

It would be a progressive step, a step which the people of the United States will wish to take when they understand its great usefulness, and a step which the peoples of the world would welcome as a sign that America is ready genuinely and actively to coöperate. It would be an excellent way for the United States to "wage peace," as Mr. Hoover urged.

A Promising Highway Takes Form

FOR ten years there has been talk of an International Pacific Highway, a motor transport link extending from Alaska to Chile. At last the project emerges from the visionary stage and begins to take on an aspect of actuality.

This is to be deduced from the engineering report on the first link of the highway, that from Nogales, Ariz., to Mexico City. The report, just completed, is an outgrowth of the pathfinding expedition of the Automobile Club of Southern California. It shows that the project now is being handled in a specific way; that the actual location of the road has been surveyed; that cost has been computed and methods of financing considered and compared. Economic and social benefits have been evaluated and even the type of surfacing best suited to the needs has been prescribed.

The stature of the total project is clearly indicated in the scope of the report on the first link. It is shown that to provide the single lap from Nogales to Mexico City, a total of 1559 miles of highway must be constructed or put into condition. Much of it must be new construction across regions ranging from wild, mountainous jungle terrain dotted with barrancas, to peaceful, fertile valleys.

The cost of preparing this first link of the highway is estimated in the engineering report as 25,000,000 pesos, approximately $12,500,000. Six Mexican states are traversed by this proposed stretch of highway, with more than 900 miles of it lying in Sonora and Sinaloa.

Admittedly, the project is a vast one from both the engineering and economic standpoints. Various sections of the route will call for the best engineering genius available. In the two northernmost Mexican states the financing problem will be especially difficult.

Viewed strictly from the economic standpoint, however, both Mexican and American officials and agencies behind the proposition are convinced of its soundness. For Mexico it would provide a highway transport link with the world's richest country, the most highly motorized nation, and one whose motorists always are looking for new touring worlds to conquer. Scenically, culturally, historically, Mexico is worthy of the cultivation of the American motor tourist.

In every respect the actual engineering study of the project more than sustains the social and economic values claimed for it at its inception. The next step, then, becomes that much more advisable.

Tasker H. Bliss—Statesman

NO TRIBUTE to Tasker Howard Bliss is more apt than that of Newton D. Baker: "A great American, a great servant, a citizen of the world." In the calling he chose he attained high honor. Several times he has been designated as America's greatest chief of staff. He was easily outstanding as a military administrator. For this professional achievement alone history will grant him a place among the great Americans.

Yet he kept this aspect of his career strictly professional. Tasker H. Bliss was a great servant. Unlike many high-ranking soldiers and sailors, he never presumed to be above considerations of state policy. He carried out policy.

Perhaps this was one reason why he also served his country in the councils of peace. No man sat longer than he on the various conferences and commissions which liquidated the war; and his papers, of which he has a voluminous collection, have therefore a unique value. He was known as a man from whom Woodrow Wilson would take advice. Statesmen came to respect his statesmanship as soldiers had bowed to his commanding soldierliness. For he was one man among the legion of military men who did not find himself out of place in an atmosphere of compromise. At West Point that meant defeat, but in a larger sphere it meant success in the building of international order.

Such manifold gifts as he displayed sprang from a deep knowledge of history, which illuminated all the problems he had to face and imparted to his writings a sweep and an understanding which few commentators could attain. He steeped himself in historical perspective. This sense of perspective helped him to call for reconciliation at a time when war hatreds were still rampant. He was the scholar in uniform, possessed of an intellect to which nothing seemed alien. But this was the outer shell of his excellencies. This shell was again the servant which bent under the control of a fine character.

The world of today reminded him of Juvenal's Rome, with its jostling and confusion, but to him the insurance that the peace would not be a temporary spell in another Thirty Years' War was the League of Nations. It defied the precedents because it profited from the lessons of history. Historical events mean nothing, he said, apart from the lessons to be learned from them and the assistance they give in molding a better future from a worse past. To the work of molding that better future he gave, and gave abundantly.

When Small Spiders Go Voyaging

THE air is bright with flying silken strands that catch the sun fleetingly—with delicate, wind-borne threads of lightest silk. About this time of year. On a fair day. The collie paws at his nose, the drifting silk is streaming from the mullein, and beyond question it is fast on the laboring wing of the crow that flashes blackly above the golden maple. For all the young spiders, all the small spiders, the spiders that are newly from the egg, are faring hither and yon, at the wind's will, to make their ways in the world.

Why, it is simple as simple, amazingly so—if you are a young spider, possessor of your own peculiar magic carpet. You have but to feel that yonder is where you would be, that there is more to be desired than here, and from your spinnerets, new-given, the silken and ephemeral thread is spun, and the breeze takes it as it wavers. You are gone. The old leaf shall know you no more. This pebble will never shelter you again. Into the sun and away at the will of the wind, swaying, drifting, journeying. For it is a time, as all must know, when the small spiders, the infants, find it necessary to voyage.

Look away across the water. The golden air of the late year, tinted with spent foliage and distance, is woven brightly by the threads of this voyaging. On such a day as this. Remark that hill to eastward; it is more distant than Europe. And the forest to the left hand, the blue, far forest, really might be Africa. The ponds are seas and the lakes are vaster oceans—to a young spider that must make its way in the world. Minute as a millet-seed, yet valiant and far-visioned as the giant flocks that call across the sun.

Up and away in the warmth that is before winter, their silken strands lightly, passingly radiant, all the small spiders are embarked on the great adventure. To a strange leaf, another frond, an alien pebble. And where the wind leaves them, yonder in blueness, there will they bide.

Reichstag Control of Foreign Affairs

CHANCELLOR BRUENING'S success in persuading the Reichstag Committee on Foreign Affairs to reject all motions for a reparations moratorium serves to call attention to an important but largely unnoticed wheel in the German governmental machine. Committees of this sort are usually set up by the standing orders of legislative assemblies. The drafters of post-war constitutions, however, were not content to leave the question of committee control to the discretion of legislatures. Thus the Weimar Constitution contains this provision:

> The Reichstag shall appoint a standing committee on foreign affairs which may act between sessions of the Reichstag and after the end of the legislative term or between the dissolution of the Reichstag and the convening of a new Reichstag.

Such a device fills a gap which has always existed in respect of parliamentary control of the executive. Unless a parliament was in session no control could be exerted. During recesses ministers could work unsupervised and unadvised. The constitutional committees on foreign affairs seek to fill this gap. When parliaments are not in session ministers must appear before and consult a committee of deputies.

In 1924, when a section of opinion in the British House of Commons wished a foreign affairs committee to be set up, the British Ambassador to Germany informed Ramsay MacDonald that the Reichstag committee "performed a duty of keeping the foreign policy of the Government under permanent observation, of remaining in constant touch with the Cabinet, and of exercising permanent control." On a number of occasions the committee has been of the highest importance. Thus in February and August, 1924, when the principal question of foreign policy was the Dawes plan and the legislation necessary to put it into effect, the Reichstag committee met repeatedly. Later the committee was active in such matters as the Locarno agreements and Germany's entrance into the League of Nations. Its meetings, while secret, are adequately reported in the press and since the members of the committee are chosen by proportional representation, their opinions are a fairly faithful reflection of the opinions of the Reichstag as a whole.

It is of course problematical as to the exact amount of influence that the Reichstag committee exerts. Decisions reached are made public, but one cannot tell the extent to which executive acceptance of these decisions has been influenced by committee pressure, or vice versa. Certainly, however, a body such as the Reichstag committee on foreign affairs is of great value in giving ministers advice, warnings, and encouragement. The Cabinet can usually be confident that if it satisfies the committee it will be able to satisfy the full Reichstag.

Should the Drama Be Topical?

A PROMINENT critic and dramatist has recently deplored the tendency of modern men of letters to find their inspiration in current events and personages, a practice which, in his opinion, buys for their works a little temporary success at the expense of speedy oblivion once the circumstances with which they are connected have been forgotten. This warning contains a sound piece of advice for the writer whose only merit is topicality; but nevertheless one feels that there is much to be said in favor of the book or play that deals with contemporary life and characters.

G. Bernard Shaw, at least, has always thought so; and in matters of the theater Mr. Shaw's judgment almost invariably justifies itself. The heroes of "Pygmalion" and "Major Barbara" are modeled on easily identified Oxford dons, and one of the chief characters of "Fanny's First Play" is a portrait of a famous dramatic critic, while the subject matter of the Shavian drama is usually intellectual, social and political problems of the day. Far from these facts imperiling the permanency of the appeal of Mr. Shaw's plays, many feel that, the plays being thus virtual historic documents, they are among the chief guarantees of their durability.

In the same way the works of Wells and Galsworthy which are most likely to be read a hundred years from now are not improbably "Mean-while" and "The Swan Song," because, being intensely topical in nature, they express the attitude of two typical Englishmen to the general strike of 1926.

But, even in the world of purely dramatic values, topicality need not be a mistake. It is the dramatist's business to reveal the permanent and enduring in terms of the events and people of whom he has the closest understanding; and usually these will be the events and people of his own day. If he be a master of his art, he can see the universal through the particular modes of a week or a month ago as surely as through the real or imagined incidents of any period.

Touring in Antarctica

AND now tourist excursions to the south pole are under way. It was inevitable. What could be more appealing than swinging in a hammock on the Ross Ice Barrier. Or, perhaps, promise of eighteen holes on a solid ice plateau 11,000 miles above sea level with a flock of penguins as caddies. Or, may be, salt water baths in especially designed ice tubs in which the temperature is guaranteed to be never above twenty degrees below zero.

Think of the attraction that a prospectus of the new vacation land may have to offer. Free rides on a glacier that speeds through its course at the rate of a foot or so a year. Plenty of fresh air everywhere. Hundreds of square miles of fresh air and penguins. As a retreat Antarctica has only the north polar area as a competitor. Deep sea bathing in every fissure, and tennis grounds wherever one can set up a net.

The Ross Barrier has about everything but palm trees and parasols to attract the traveler. And then there is daylight saving. Plenty of time for a round or two of golf after supper. Every hummock a potential refrigerator. No roadside stands nor billboards to mar the beauty of the scenery. No music of mosquitoes. All the great ice tract now lacks is a few "summer hotels" and enterprising real estate promoters. It might take some time to dig down to the real estate, but it is there. It is true that some of the present advantages might cease to exist with the advent of crowds of tourists. But it is hardly likely that, for a year or two anyhow, trips to this area will be run at cheap summer rates.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of zones which occasionally have symptoms of torridity may find comfort in the announcement that a tourist firm is planning a trip to the Bay of Whales, where the Byrd expedition spent fourteen months on the ice in 1929 and 1930. A motor yacht built for tourist trade de luxe will furnish whatever comforts the south pole does not naturally provide.

Editorial Notes

Despite the famous song which begins, "London Bridge is falling down," next year will witness the celebrating of that famous bridge's one-hundredth anniversary.

Although fall books are not so cheap as many readers had expected, reviewers say the bargains have come in a better way—through improved quality.

Fortunately there is a closed season on members of an American "lame-duck" Congress.

My Friend Chico

By HOWLAND COX

VI

TROPICAL heat settled over the banana lands. The mist of the early morning had gone. Mile after mile swept a dull gray river past green plants lifting great leaves that swayed lazily in the breeze off distant mountains.

Across the river a cotton tree, tall and white, with branches at the top like a giant's umbrella, gave shelter to gay-colored macaws. High above, something black wheeled and hung motionless against a blue sky.

Chico, my small army friend, stood with me forward on the deck of the smudgy brown launch. To it scows were lashed. In them natives, banana men, squatted. Soldiers, our escort, were ashore. The natives watched them. Uniforms made these little brown men uneasy. Chico's uniform bothered them too. They stared and whispered. Chico stared back and said nothing. Then, suddenly . . . he whistled, shrilly.

In the cabin someone grunted and a face streaked with grease peered across the roof. Slowly a lanky form hauled itself into sight, slid along the cabin and dropped at our feet.

A red bandana protruded from the man's back pocket. It was clean, incongruously so. Out it came to be rubbed across the smooched face. Back it went into the pocket . . . soiled, but still incongruous, for the face had now become clean and white, as white as a face can be and remain under tropical sunlight.

Chico bowed.

"Why you not on deck to receive us?" he demanded.

The man squinted.

Out came the bandana again, up it went, rubbed the face once more, and found a place around a deeply tanned neck. Dark eyes surveyed us. Two hands reached out to ours.

* * *

"I do not know your name," their owner said to me. "El Capitán did not write who was coming."

"Wayne," I answered.

"May-be you do not know my name ei-ther," Chico broke in.

I thought he was serious until I saw his lips.

The man pulled him closer, ignoring the rebuke.

"My name," he said to me, "is Wade. . . . Consider the river and all that is around it yours."

Chico shoved himself away.

"I show heem some-theeng along the ree-ver," he declared.

I wondered what he meant.

Wade evidently knew, for he shrugged his shoulders and pointed to the roof of the cabin.

"Sit there," he said. "The view is better."

A native shouldering a long pole shouted, placed the pole against the embankment and pushed. Slowly the launch swung around. The engine chugged and the shore slipped away.

Wade perched himself on the roof, Chico at one side of him, I at the other. Now and then he shouted at the natives. Most of the time he gazed at the shore line. Finally, he turned to me and asked:

"Your first trip?"

I nodded.

"May-be he stay heer," Chico spoke up.

Wade turned farther around to look at me.

"On the farms?" he asked, incredulous.

Chico's eyes opened wide.

"Farms," he repeated. "No, señor! He go la-ter to the citee with me. Sometime perhaps some-one make heem forget e-ven hees countree."

"Who?" he queried, with a grunt.

Chico's eyes twinkled.

"Why I tell you?" he asked. "You ne-ver understand anytheeng but work and bananas and thees life."

He grinned, and Wade grinned back.

* * *

The stillness of the lowlands had settled like the heat upon the river. The chatter of the natives, mingled with our voices, and the monotonous chug, chug, chug of the engine were the only sounds.

I caught what I thought was an amused sparkle in Chico's eyes as once I pointed to something along the shore.

The very sameness of the scenes—the banana plants so evenly set out; the embankment overrun with grass and shrubs; the streams that here and there flowed down from the hills and brought cool, clean water to the muddy river; and the bends around which we went—high, low, narrow or broad, made for a world like what few men see, or seeing, willingly accept.

Toward one of these small streams we soon headed. The sun had grown exceedingly hot, and ahead was a chance for bathing. Overboard went these laughing brown men as the scow touched the shore. Wade told Chico and me to go along, too. He had a job to do on the engine.

* * *

The "feel" of the ground was welcome. Also, the cool water from the hills, as we bathed our faces. Chico, however, had other ideas than bathing. Bidding the natives shout when they were finished, he took me by the arm and climbed the embankment. On the top was a narrow path heading for a cluster of manaca palms and smaller trees. Down it we went. Just beyond them we came upon a cleared space. In it was a bamboo shack. A black dog growled, a flock of hens cackled and disappeared into the brush beyond, two pigs grunted and then went on with their feed. A woman's voice called.

"Quién está allí?" it asked

"El Capitán," Chico answered.

"Uno momento," the voice replied. "Viviendo."

Presently to the doorway came a woman perhaps sixty years old. Her face was wrinkled and her shoulders bent. About her a one-piece dress hung like a meal bag tied at the middle. Her hair was dark and her eyes round and brown. Her legs were bare, as were her feet. She was not an attractive individual.

Another figure appeared, this time a child. A solemn-faced girl with troubled dark eyes. She couldn't have been over fourteen, but her face bore the cares of many years. She acted as if frightened, though curious as any little girl might be. Her clothing was like that of the woman, save that about her head she wore a faded blue ribbon.

In contrast to the clean loveliness of the palms and ferns and wild flowers growing near the hut, these people, oddly enough, seemed curiously out of place.

The woman asked if we cared for water and something to eat. Chico thanked her, I thought, unusually gently. He was always courteous, but not given to showing his feelings to his own race. They exchanged a few remarks so rapidly I could not follow their conversation. The woman merely shrugged her shoulders and the child smiled wanly. A few more words and Chico handed the little girl a silver piece. Her face lighted and for the moment she was almost pretty.

"Muchas gracias, Capitan," she said softly. "Muchísimas gracias."

Chico nodded and faced away.

"Come," he said to me, "we go back to the boat."

I glanced again at the two figures in the doorway. They did not move. The woman's eyes still watched us. The girl's eyes were only for the silver piece. These people made me strangely uncomfortable.

* * *

We heard the men calling. Chico answered. Back along the path we went. Neither of us spoke until we reached the top of the banking and saw the stream below. Here we stopped and glanced behind us. On a branch of a tree, not thirty feet away, was a small monkey. He was looking directly at me. The face reminded me of the little girl . . . all too soon grown-up.

"Let's go down to the boat," I said.

Again I caught the twinkle in Chico's eyes.

"You do not find thees countree beauti-ful?" he asked.

I wanted to tell him, all of a sudden, I did not like it at all. But I couldn't, for I knew that was not true. And so I answered:

"That old woman and the little girl, why are they living like they are in the jungles?"

"The old woman," he repeated. Then . . . "The old wo-man is only thirty, and she has a hus-band," he said.

"And the child?"

"The leetle girl," he answered slowly, "ees fourteen. . . . She has a hus-band, . . . too."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Steam-Heated Lakes

COMPETITION for the tourist trade is waxing warm in Europe. Literally so. For instance, consider Switzerland, where the lakes high up in the Alps are full of water from melted ice and are, consequently, cold.

At Klosters, high in the mountains, a heating plant has been installed beside a small mountain lake, and steam heat is now available for the bathers in the lake waters. A series of large boilers fill with lake water. This is heated to the steaming point and then dumped back into the lake.

Doubtless a roar of dismay will rise in Europe when news of this experiment gets bruited around. These Americans are spoiling everything, even Swiss mountain lakes!

Let our brethren overseas take heart. Recently, at a New Jersey country club, the swimming pool became so warm that a local iceman was hired to dump three loads of ice into it daily. While the Swiss step scientifically forward, the only idea that occurs to Americans is to fall back upon the iceman. Here is a sad blow to American pride. No longer will it be safe to claim the last word in material advance as our own. A steam-heated lake puts us to utter rout.—*Boston Globe.*

What Do Three New Yorkers Make?

IT IS difficult to add up Americans, as other nationalities have been added up by an English journalist to define national characteristics.

Is is well known that one Englishman is a gentleman; two Englishmen make a club; three Englishmen make a colony. The writer went on with his own description:

"One German is a philosopher; two Germans make an argument; three Germans make a political party.

"One Frenchman is a 'causeur'; two French people are a 'liaison'; three French people make a marriage.

"One Swede is a Scandinavian; two Swedes make a polar expedition; three Swedes make a massage institute."

From the European point of view, one imagines that one American is a millionaire; two Americans make a night of it; three Americans make a Hoover commission. Europeans who have visited this country might say that one American is a salesman; two Americans make a real estate development; three Americans make a boosters' club.—*New York Times.*

Grins Versus Grumbles

JOHN MOONEY is the softest-boiled traffic cop in town. Any morning, except a very hot one, you can find him singing to himself and his customers at Lafayette and Broome Streets.

"Oh, how I hate to get up in the morning—Easy there, Eddie, watch them lights—Oh, how I'd love to remain in bed—Watch it, Gus—All right, lady—Hello, Chief, hello—Now, you can take it, Eddie—Step on it—and spend the rest of my life in bed."

The way Mooney figures it out, it's just as easy to sing as to growl, just as easy to smile as to frown. And the customers whizzing by him lean out of their cars to shout, "Good morning, Smiles!" or "How you feeling today, Happy?"

Never in his life has Happy Mooney, the cop, really bawled a motorist out. Long ago, when he wore a gray helmet down on the Bowery, he learned that it was easier to grin than to grumble.

"What's the use of always fighting with folks?" says he. "All of us make mistakes. When somebody runs past a light I tell them, but I tell them about it in a pleasant way, and they never do that on my corner again. It's easy to get along with folks, and they'll all do right if you give them a chance."—*Earl Sparling, in the New York Telegram.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed; but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Jobs—But When?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Jobs—But When?" the arresting title of an editorial in the Monitor of October 31, might well be made a nation-wide slogan.

The early summer months of 1918 were a time of foreboding for the allied forces. The enemy had reached Meaux, less than thirty miles from Paris. Whispered rumors of disaffection among the war-weary French troops ran from mouth to mouth. Many in France believed the struggle hopeless. The cry of the defeatist was heard in the land. And day after day a Parisian journalist, Gustave Hervé, editor-publisher of La Victoire, penned editorials aflame with courage and hope. He praised the poilu at the front for his long, undaunted stand, inspired civilians to renewed faith and optimism. And day after day his articles ended with the words, "The enemy is at Meaux"—challenging reminder that an intolerable condition existed.

"Jobs—But When?" reiterated constantly, would serve as a challenging reminder to this great—and withal prosperous—nation of an intolerable condition to be now and permanently removed. WILLIAM R. MACDONALD.

Boston, Mass.

Isolationists or Internationalists?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since Washington coupled the words "isolationists" and "entangling alliances" considerable water has passed over the political mill! A thousand things have revolutionized the world! Steamships, railroads, telegraphs, radios, telephones, airplanes, poison gases, high explosives, commerce and capitalism are daily reminding us that, physically at least, we are living in a new world. "New occasions teach new duties! Time makes ancient good uncouth!" and Washington, alive today, would surely be the first to realize that in this twentieth century, in this new world, isolation is no longer desirable, or even possible. He would know that, as personal duels over private quarrels have been abandoned by recourse to justice rather than force, so it is tenfold more imperative today for international difficulties to be similarly settled. EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.